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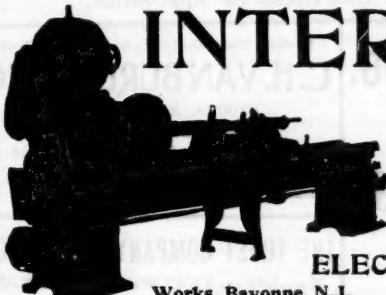


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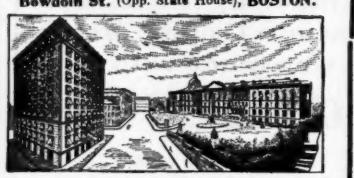
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One of the contentions urged in behalf of Private Grafton when his case was taken on appeal from the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands to the Supreme Court of the United States was that he had not had the benefit of a trial by jury, and that consequently his conviction and sentence to twelve years' imprisonment by a tribunal consisting of an official who acted both as judge and jury was unconstitutional and void. The United States Supreme Court did not pass upon this point, but simply decided that Grafton had been twice placed in jeopardy for the same act and that therefore his conviction by a civil court on charges of which he had previously been acquitted by a military court was unconstitutional. In commenting upon the opinion which justly restored Grafton to liberty and to his place in the Army, we expressed regret that the court had not gone a step further and passed upon the question of whether the right of trial by jury in cases involving life and liberty can lawfully be withheld from an accused person in American territory. The question is one of growing importance because of our acquisition of outlying territories, and we ventured the prediction that sooner or later it would have to be decided once for all by our highest legal tribunal. That prediction, it seems, is likely to be fulfilled even sooner than we expected. The question has arisen in a case in the Panama Canal Zone, in which a man convicted of wife murder by a court composed of three judges without a jury, is now under sentence of death. Notice of appeal has been served on the authorities of the Canal Zone, and the case will in due course be decided by the United States Supreme Court. It would be impudent to presume to forecast the opinion of that tribunal, but the question is of such far-reaching importance that its final adjudication will be awaited with profound interest. The Panama Canal Zone is United States territory, formally ceded and recognized as such by the Republic of Panama. Within its limits there are already upwards of eight thousand American citizens variously employed, and their number will steadily increase with the advance of the canal project. That these citizens absolutely forfeited the fundamental right of trial by jury when they entered the Canal Zone is a startling and most abhorrent doctrine. We did not make, nor were we asked to make, any such stipulation with the Republic of Panama concerning the Canal Zone any more than we did with Spain with regard to the Philippines. We are free to establish courts of our own in the Canal Zone, but it is necessary that they shall be American courts in spirit and purpose. An opinion by the United States Supreme Court upholding a system under which the life or liberty of an American citizen in the canal territory may be taken from him by a one-man court or a three-man court would be an alarming departure from one of our most cherished traditions.

A vigorous effort will be made to secure the passage by the coming Congress of a bill substantially along the lines of the act passed May 15, 1828, to take effect March 4, 1826, approved by President John Quincy Adams and the Act of June 7, 1832, approved by President Jackson, allowing full pay for life to surviving officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the Revolution, about forty years after the war. The present bill provides that all surviving volunteer officers of the Union Army who served with credit as officer or enlisted man not less than one year in the field with troops, between April 15, 1861, and July 15, 1865, and were honorably discharged, shall on application be placed on the retired list and shall receive during life, half pay after age 66, and three-fourths pay after age 70, according to their highest actual rank, such retired pay not, however, to exceed the pay of a captain of Cavalry, in the Regular Army. The bill further provides, that an officer who resigned or was discharged from service because of wounds received in battle, shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to retirement without ref-

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erence to the length of his service, such retired pay to terminate any pension received. An organization to secure the passage of the bill has been formed of sixty-one ex-volunteer officers, nine of whom form the executive committee, eight a finance committee and forty-four an advisory committee. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion is sending to its members a circular signed by Gen. A. B. Nettleton, late Assistant Secretary, U.S. Treasury, chairman of the Finance Committee, asking for contributions to a fund to be devoted to securing the passage of the bill. In this circular we are told that "during the sessions of the 59th Congress, Gen. Green B. Raum, of Chicago, and Gen. S. L. Glasgow, of Burlington, Ia., have been continually present in Washington, exclusively on this business, and General Crawford, of Kansas, temporarily residing in Washington, has heartily co-operated with them. It is mainly due to their tireless labors, enterprise, and admirable management, that our cause has reached the present promising stage." It is further stated that "this measure has the cordial and positive support of Hon. J. A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs of the recent Congress, and influential Senators and Representatives express the belief that it will be passed by both Houses whenever it can be brought to a vote. This opinion is fully shared by those of our number who have been especially in charge of our interests in Washington. But this just and righteous measure will not become a law unless the surviving officers of volunteers show that they are earnestly interested in its enactment." The bill is described H.R. 24544, introduced by Mr. Dawes, of Ohio, and referred to the Military Committee.

In an editorial in the New York American signed "William Randolph Hearst," Mr. Hearst says: "Our fleet should go to the Pacific coast, and the support and approval of every American citizen should go with it. Any objection on the part of Japan to a peaceful maneuver of this character would be merely another indication of the peculiar hostility of Japan—a hostility which it is only common sense to recognize and guard against. The United States has no hostility to Japan. It has shown friendship in many ways. But Japan does entertain a hostility to the United States, and while this is a regrettable circumstance, it is nevertheless true, and should consequently be recognized and dealt with as a fact. There have been no disturbances and no demonstrations against the Japanese in this country comparable to the demonstrations in Vancouver and British Columbia, but the Japanese accept the demonstrations on British territory meekly and without protest, while they magnify the importance of the isolated instances of hostile feeling that have been shown in California until they approach a casus belli. The United States does not want war with Japan, but it is conceivable, it is even probable, that Japan does want war with the United States. Japan has come to look upon war as a profitable enterprise. It has come out of every war with large increases of territory and large money indemnity. It finds in the United States (the richest and probably the most peaceful nation in the world to-day) an opportunity for profitable piracy. If this is the case, war cannot be averted by cowardly concessions, but only by adequate preparation and by a calm but firm position that will express the complete confidence of our Government and our people in the ultimate outcome of any contest with any foreign Power. Let our own Navy go to our own waters along our own coast on the Pacific without any objection from any foreign Power or any criticism by any loyal American citizen. International matters affecting the welfare of this whole country and of every citizen in it are superior to all party or political considerations, and this newspaper is prepared to support any individual and any administration engaged in upholding the honor of our citizens and in exercising our undeniable rights as a nation."

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st U.S. Inf., late major of Philippine Scouts, contends that the scout organization has passed the experimental stage, and that inasmuch as its usefulness has been amply demonstrated, measures should be taken to preserve its discipline and give it a more permanent footing than it now enjoys. He recommends as to scout officers: "Give them permanent commissions instead of for four years, as is now done; give them retirement in grade with seventy-five per cent. of their active pay and allowances; give them six months' leave every four years on full pay with an understanding that the time shall be spent in the United States or Europe; make promotion by seniority subject to examination up to and including the grade of scout captain, which grade should be created; give to the families of scout officers the benefits of the pension law. As for enlisted men of the scouts, Captain Stacey favors the following measures: Allow them continuous service pay and re-enlistment pay, retirement after thirty years' service, war service to count double, pensions for disability incurred in line of duty, more liberal furloughs and an increased clothing allowance. "If these few measures were adopted," says Captain Stacey in an article in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "they would increase the efficiency of the scouts greatly, and it would be but a small additional expense, considering the increase in efficiency. As it is at present, we are losing our best officers and men because we do not make it worth their while to remain. Our scouts do not re-enlist because they lose nothing by remaining out, whereas if they received continuous service and re-enlisted pay, with retirement after thirty years' service, they would make it a life busi-

ness, and the old soldier is the best (German theories to the contrary, notwithstanding), and more particularly if he is a soldier of fortune or a mercenary. The scouts are both to a degree. I believe that the scouts should be organized into regiments, with the exception that they would not have any lieutenant colonel; he is not needed in the scouts."

Mr. Frederick R. Guernsey, editor of the Mexican Herald, the leading newspaper published in English in the City of Mexico, who is now visiting in the United States, has written for the Boston Herald an article on the Japanese in Mexico, in which he makes some remarkable statements. He says in part: "The Japanese come into Mexico by hundreds every few weeks, most of them being veteran soldiers who bring with them their war service medals. They are accompanied, oftentimes, by Japanese military officers who speak English or French. This fact has attracted the attention of foreign consuls and diplomats in Mexico, and there is much speculation as to the significance of this very singular class of immigration. People who have recently visited the northwestern Mexican state of Sonora have told me that there are from 7,000 to 8,000 Japanese ex-soldiers scattered over that state, divided into groups, each with a superior officer in command. It has been suspected in European diplomatic circles in Mexico City that, in case of a suddenly precipitated war between Japan and the United States, these Japanese soldiers would, in some way, suddenly find themselves possessed of arms and ammunition and would cross over into the United States fully armed and equipped. There are said to be at the present moment, in some central city of Mexico, two Japanese generals, who are directing the movements of these thousands of men. It is a fact that there are 30,000 to 40,000 able-bodied Japanese on the west coast of the United States, and it cannot be doubted that in case of war with the United States they will be valuable material in the organization of a Japanese army on American soil."

Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, in an address at a recent gathering of veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish War, uttered a timely warning against popular indifference to the nation's defenders. "Where the soldier is not honored," he said, "I fear for the warmth of patriotism. Where the official defender of the country is not welcomed with delight, I fear for the country. The uniform of the soldier of America should at once and everywhere compel respect and honor. We cannot disassociate the soldier from the flag, as we cannot disassociate the flag from the country. Americans have a duty most solemn, most sacred, to the Army and Navy, the abiding personification of America, the defense of the flag. Let it be the boast of America that her soldiers are loved and honored."

Upwards of sixty daily newspapers representing all sections of the country, which have organized themselves into the Newspaper Enterprise Association, propose to conduct an agitation in favor of a great United States Navy base on the Pacific. In pursuance of this laudable purpose the Association is obtaining signed articles from gentlemen who recognize the need of naval expansion on the Pacific, these articles to be published in each paper belonging to the Association. For this timely and well-considered movement we wish the fullest measure of success. To the extent to which it shall arouse Congress to a practical realization of the growing needs of the Navy, it will promote the true interests of the Service as a whole and of the country at large.

The officers of the 19th Infantry, stationed at Fort Reno, Okla., have, in connection with proposed legislation regarding increase of pay, written the Secretary of the Infantry Association and Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf., in charge of Branch of Infantry Association, to the effect that while they consider an adjustment of the inequalities and injustice resulting from "mounted pay" desirable, they wish it distinctly understood that they do not desire anything done that will antagonize the administration bill for increase of pay. They are convinced that attempts at this time to regulate existing inequalities will result in the defeat of the whole measure.

How old soldiers and sailors feel about the sending of the American battleship fleet to the Pacific is indicated by the fact that the Spanish-American War Veterans, at their annual convention in Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 9, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that Dec. 1, 1907, be generally observed as a special flag day in honor of the sailing of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Evans. "The object of a special flag day will be to show the world that patriotism still lives in the United States," Commander Miller explained, in putting the motion.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, who accompanies Secretary Taft to the Philippines, will, while in the islands, consult with Governor General Smith as to the feasibility of providing for civil service retirement in some of the higher grades of the Philippines service. The proposed law provides that when any citizen of the United States shall have served as an officer of the Philippine government for ten or more years at an annual salary of not less than \$3,000, he may be retired upon his own application.

In the annual report of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, 1907, we find the statement which follows: "The park has been utilized for encampment and maneuver purposes from July 3 to Sept. 18, 1906. Two companies of the Engineer Battalion arrived on the ground, and with the assistance of our park engineer, prepared the camp. The following United States regular troops were in camp from July 3 to Sept. 18, 1906: Two companies of the Engineer Battalion; 12th U.S. Cavalry; 17th U.S. Infantry; 2d and 3d U.S. Artillery Battalions; Signal Corps, two detachments; Field Hospital, No. 10. The following organizations of the State militia participated at intervals between July 28 and Aug. 25: 1st, 2d and 3d South Carolina Regiments of Infantry; 1st, 2d and 5th Georgia Regiments of Infantry; 1st Alabama Infantry; 71st Virginia Infantry; 3d North Carolina Infantry; 3d Tennessee Infantry; 1st Tennessee Infantry, two battalions; 2d Tennessee Infantry, two battalions; 3d Mississippi Infantry, one battalion; Battery A, Tennessee Artillery. The general health of the commands was good. Excellent order and discipline were maintained, the Commission rendering every assistance that would facilitate the establishment of the camp. The camp was thoroughly cleaned up when vacated. The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce inaugurated a movement to establish a brigade post and permanent maneuvering ground by securing options on certain lands, by permission of the Secretary of War."

Noting the difference between naval target practice to-day and that of the early days, an old officer of the Navy is quoted in the Philadelphia Public Ledger as follows: "I was junior officer on the old Essex many years ago. In those days we had target practice once a quarter—were forced by regulations to expend so many rounds of ammunition every three months, and, well, that was about all there was to it. It was a perfunctory kind of practice, and everyone was glad when it was over. One day we went out for the quarterly practice, anchored the target, and went at it, anxious to have it over. The targets we used in those days were three planks fastened in a triangle, a spar stepped in the center to hold the canvas which formed the target proper. Now, the gun captain of the forward pivot rifle was an excellent marksman, and on his first trial he sent a shell through the spar, smashing it to flinders. That, of course, stopped the practice, and out went a boat to tow the wrecked target alongside for repairs. When it had been fixed up it was towed back to its place and the firing resumed. Again the same gunner had the first shot, and again his shell brought down spar and canvas. The boat was again sent out, and the repaired target was being towed back to the range, when the captain, who had been put so much out of humor by the delay, sent word to the gun captain that if he hit that target again he would put him in the 'brig.'"

The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission up to June 30, 1907, shows that the miles of single-track railroad in the United States are 224,363.17, sufficient to put Puck's girdle around the earth over nine times. Including tracks of all kinds, the total mileage was 317,083.19. There were 2,313 railroad corporations having 51,672 locomotives, 1,958,912 cars; an average of 232 locomotives and 8,810 cars to one thousand miles of track. The employees numbered 1,521,355; 684 per one hundred miles of track. The par value of the railway capital was \$14,570,421,478. A third of the stock paid no dividends and the rest an average of 6.03 per cent. Eight hundred millions of passengers were carried and 1,631,374,219 tons of freight. The average charge for passengers was 2.00 cents per mile, and for freight 0.748 cents. The gross earnings were \$2,325,765,167, and the operating expense \$1,536,877,271. There were 108,324 casualties; 10,618 being killed and 97,700 injured, a frightful total beside which the "horrors of war" pale their ineffectual fires. Of passengers 339 were killed and 10,764 injured. Of persons, other than employees, 6,330 were killed and 10,457 injured. One passenger was killed for every 2,227,041 carried, and one injured for every 74,276 carried. For 1905 the figures show that 1,375,836 passengers were carried for one killed, and 70,655 passengers were carried for one injured.

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in charge of sanitary work in Cienfuegos, Cuba, the scene of the recent outbreak of yellow fever, was confronted with a strike among his civilian employees a few days ago which he dealt with in a manner which the strikers will not soon forget. When Captain Thomason was ordered to Cienfuegos he took with him from Havana a considerable number of Cubans who had shown proficiency in sanitary work and whom he wanted to serve as instructors for others. Their services proved satisfactory, but when the end of the month arrived and their pay was unavoidably delayed a few days owing to an error in preparing the vouchers they went on strike and tried to coerce their local associates to join them. The local workmen refused to strike, however, thanks to the tactful methods of Captain Thomason, and the extremely important work of sanitation went on without serious interruption. In the meantime Captain Thomason quietly hurried the completion of the pay vouchers and, when they were ready, he paid the strikers and summarily dismissed the whole batch with notice that they would not be re-employed under any circumstances. The troublemakers sadly departed for Havana, marveling at the vigorous American way of doing things. Meanwhile the fever situation in Cienfuegos is steadily improving.

The estimates for the power plants at the various Artillery stations are as follows: Portland, Me., central power plant, \$72,000; reserve power plant, \$133,000; searchlights, \$154,000; Boston, central power plant, \$247,000; reserve power plant, \$126,000; searchlights, \$20,700; eastern entrance to Long Island, central power plant, \$251,500; reserve power plant, \$146,700; searchlights, \$222,000; eastern entrance New York harbor, central power plant, \$109,000; reserve power plant, \$70,000; searchlights, \$86,000; southern entrance New York, central power plant, \$35,000; reserve power plant, \$222,800; searchlights, \$230,000; Fort Monroe, central power plant, \$113,900; reserve power plant, \$59,000; searchlights, \$94,000; San Francisco, central power plant, \$334,900; reserve power plant, \$193,000; searchlights, \$198,000; Puget Sound, central power plant, \$260,000; reserve

power plant, \$258,000; searchlights, \$367,000. A recommendation will also be made probably for the appropriation for Columbia River as follows: Central power plant, \$145,000; reserve power plant, \$72,000; searchlights, \$103,000. Total \$4,324,500. Congress will be asked to appropriate the money.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant U.S.M.C., who has lately returned from a visit of inspection to the marine barracks at Sitka, Alaska, predicts a revival of the gold fever in that territory. He states that a rich vein of quartz has recently been uncovered on an island about forty-five miles from Sitka which yields a heavy percentage of leaf gold, and active preparations are being made for its development. As a result of this discovery of gold the force of forty-five marines which General Elliott had intended to order to some other point will remain to preserve order in what is rapidly becoming one of the boom towns of Alaska. The story of the discovery as told to General Elliott is that two Indians while fishing noticed particles of gold. They told the news to a Presbyterian clergyman at Sitka. A company opened the vein of quartz and succeeded in mining and transporting to Sitka in canoes ninety tons of ore. This one shipment of ore yielded, after payment of freight, more than \$16,000.

Apropos to a remark by the New York Sun to the effect that "the full significance of the splendid victory of the American rifle team in the international Palma Trophy contest at Ottawa has not yet dawned on the minds of American riflemen," it is interesting to recall the fact that the late Augustus C. Buell, in his history of Andrew Jackson, recounted among Jackson's possessions when he immigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, "a new rifle," and was moved thereby to pay his respects to that weapon in the following terms. * * * "Volumes enough to fill fair-sized libraries have been written about Whitley's cotton gin, Fitch's steamboat and Morse's telegraph, but without the rifle not one of them could ever have found a place of usefulness or even a chance to develop in this continent. * * * From the downfall of Montcalm to the destruction of Sitting Bull the rifle has been the sign in which Americans have conquered America."

Capt. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., Ordnance Officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, is heartily in favor of establishing a great naval base in the Pacific. "Without such a base," says Captain Underwood in a current newspaper interview, "should hostilities begin in Pacific waters, we would be in a terrible predicament with no adequate base for naval operations. While I have not given the matter close attention, or carefully detailed study, it is my opinion that neither Mare Island nor Angel Island is the proper place for such a base. In the case of Mare Island too much money would have to be spent to deepen the channel, and I am pretty certain that the improvement would not prove permanent. Angel Island, on the other hand, is not properly situated for the construction of large dry-docks, and would, in my opinion, not be suitable for a naval base."

Hon. Luke E. Wright, late American Ambassador to Japan, who returned to the United States a few days ago, ridicules the suggestion of war between this country and Japan. "Japan," says Mr. Wright in an interview published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "does not want war with the United States, nor with any nation. The country is burdened with debts and heavy taxation. The rate of taxation has been increased since the war with Russia. Further than this, she has Korea on her hands, and that is no easy problem. China, too, demands her attention. Further than this, Japan looks upon the United States as her best friend. She always has so regarded this country."

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has arranged for storing a large reserve of meat supplies and coal in the Canal Zone to guard against any emergency that might arise from a scarcity of shipping facilities or from other causes. With the approval of the Canal Commission, 2,400 quarters of beef will be placed in reserve in refrigerators at Colon, together with other supplies, and it is intended to keep a large surplus of such products on hand at all times. A large supply of coal will also be accumulated in the Canal Zone so that in the event of any shortage of transportation facilities the construction work on the canal may be carried on without interruption.

A veterinarian writes us saying: "I appreciate your valuable paper more and more from year to year and believe you have the interest of the Service at heart. I feel that we of the Veterinary part of the Service would gain grounds if the JOURNAL would take up our cause and endeavor to aid us in securing proper recognition. You must fully appreciate the deplorable condition the U.S. Army is in regarding its Veterinary Service, and we look to you as one of our strongest aids in correcting this important branch of the Service and bringing it up to a level with the armies of Europe. We are already losing some of our most valuable men on account of no prospects of advancement of rank or pay."

In a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., whose regiment has performed two tours of service in the Philippines, states that a further tour there does not offer the advantages or attractions of novelty to the officers or to the enlisted veterans of the organization, and points out that a tour in the West Indies portion of our colonial possessions is preferable. He also states that there exists upon the part of many desirable men a disinclination to re-enlist in the 23d Infantry for Philippine service unless the organization is transferred by the Suez route. Two hundred and thirty recruits are now required to complete the strength of the regiment.

In the course of a thoughtful article on the contest for the Palma Trophy our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Military Gazette, says: "We find the American 'peep' sight lauded to the skies, and our own less intricate one proportionately debased. The relative merits must ever be matter of dispute, but the fact that the Canadians could take first place with their regular service sight at the extreme range would seem to indicate

that our own is at least an excellent issue. We are inclined to think that the ammunition had more to do with the result than had the sights, that is, provided the rumor be true that the Americans had theirs specially prepared (which they had a perfect right to do), and that each cartridge was in itself as near perfection as highly skilled work could make it. We congratulate most heartily our visitors from the South on the splendid showing they made, and on their excellent sportsman-like conduct throughout."

Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippines Division, is a gentleman of mellow humor, an example of which appears in the following from the Manila Times: "General Weston was listening to the complaint of a cavalryman. The officer was kicking because of the lack of proper mounts. There were no other mounts to give him, but there was a sunny disposition to be restored, so the General turned to the officer and said, 'My dear Captain, what can you expect, with a commissary for a department commander and a doctor for a division commander?' The officer returned to his troop and made the best of the horses he had."

Lieut. Edward Y. Miller, 29th U.S. Inf., Governor of the Island of Paragua, Philippines Division, recently obtained a grant of ten thousand pesos from the civil government of the islands for the construction of a causeway and wharf at Puerto Princesa on the island over which he rules. "At the time," says the Manila American, "few people believed that it would be possible to construct a wharf for that amount, let alone the extension of the causeway, but it so happened that Governor Miller had learned something of the economy of things and applied his knowledge to his wharf building, for he has reported that of the amount appropriated there still remains 3,500 pesos."

According to the annual report of the adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic the members of that body on June 30, 1906, numbered 222,748. The high water-mark in membership was reached in 1890, when the enrolled members numbered 409,489. Last year 6,506 new members enrolled and 9,052 died. The total number of posts in the Army is now 5,976. General O'Neill's report said that \$95,314 had been expended for relief during the year. He strongly recommended that the organization establish permanent headquarters instead of changing its home office each year as is now the practice.

Speaking of the letters of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., published by us last week, the New York Sun says: "The Admiral shows clearly that Rudyard Kipling's charge against the British naval system, that it has never developed a man who could write a single page of lyric prose, has not five minutes' standing against the American school. No one supposes the Navy is enamored of show duty; no one can believe that the Exposition was not greatly helped by the parade of ships and men. It does seem ungrateful for the governors to make too close a scrutiny of naval form under the circumstances. But it must be admitted that Admiral Evans wrote very well."

A civilian correspondent says: "Our Marine Corps is as fine a body of men as can be found in any service. Neat, self-respecting and soldierly, they are individually and collectively a delight to the eye and heart of a soldier, or of anyone who has any idea of what a soldier should be, and their service record belies not their appearance. Give the United States soldier a proper uniform and treat it properly, and my word for it, slouch will vanish and the appearance of the Army will equal its fighting, which is not one whit below that of the Marines."

The experience of Japan with wire-wound guns during the war with Russia has an important bearing upon the question of their adoption into our Service. The Japanese had a number of English wire-wound guns in use during the war and it is asserted that they proved so unsatisfactory that the Japanese have definitely declared against the principle of the wire-wound. We shall soon have a report from the Story Board on this subject, but as they are simply to report on the relative merits of the Crozier and Brown systems their report will not be conclusive as to the value of the wire-wound principle.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, friends of a number of Infantry and Artillery officers are endeavoring to have the President give those two branches of the Army a better show among the military attachés at the White House the coming season, not a single officer from either having been on the list of aides the last two seasons. The Marine Corps also has been lacking in representation, Capt. Arthur Hardinge being the only representative of that branch of the Service during that period.

A correspondent, writing us in regard to the causes of desertion among enlisted men and their failure to re-enlist, says: "If the pay of an enlisted man was increased so as to compare with wages on the outside, and the ratio of special duty men was cut down so that a few of the 'good duty men' (as I once heard a captain call them) would not be compelled to do guard duty every three or four nights, there would be more men re-enlist and a better class of men would enter the Army."

Asst. Naval Constr. Edward C. Hamner, Jr. U.S.N., publishes in the Scientific American an interesting illustrated article on the caissons recently completed for the dry-docks at Charleston, S.C., and Norfolk, Va. The dimensions of these caissons are approximately: Length, 114 feet; beam, 20 feet; depth at center, 42 feet; draft, light, 26 feet; draft, with ballast tanks filled, 36 feet; displacement, 1,050 tons.

A correspondent asks: "Is it not about time that the Ordnance Department called in the non-commissioned staff swords, model of 1812 or earlier, now in use, and issue a pattern of a less antique character?"

MOON COUNCIL OF THE 16TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. G. H. White, 16th Inf., secretary, from Fort William McKinley, P.I., sends papers concerning the organization and objects of the Moon Council of the 16th Infantry, with a view to calling attention to the movement, especially to reach former members of this regiment from whom it is hoped to secure letters of interest on the history of the regiment.

In the evening of April 27, 1907, at the time of the Fourth Full Moon of the year, the 16th Infantry was encamped on the banks of the Tuliajan river at Novaliches, Province of Rizal, P.I., the scene of a former engagement of a part of the regiment. The identical spot on which the regiment was camped had many times felt the hostile tramp of the opposing forces in the Philippine Insurrection, and in 1899 Novaliches became famous on account of its strategic position at the crossing of the trails leading from the stations of the 16th Infantry along the Manila and Dagupan railroad to the general line held by the Insurrectionary Army along the Marquesa river.

As the question of forming a moon council in the 16th Infantry whose meetings should occur at the time of the full moon had long been favorably considered by the officers of the regiment, this was deemed a propitious time and place to meet and effect the organization of such a council. Accordingly, the officers of the regiment present met under the branches of a magnificent mango tree growing on the bank of the Tuliajan river, overlooking the historic old town, and there in the bright rays of the tropical Full Moon at 7:30 o'clock, p.m., by unanimous vote, declared the Moon Council to be organized; that it shall be handed down to those who one by one in the years to come shall step into the places of those present, perpetuating the history of the regiment throughout the unknown and unknowable future.

The objects of the council are to foster regimental spirit, to cherish the memories and traditions of the regiment, to stimulate the study of its history, to provide entertainment for its members, and to promote good-fellowship among them. The regular meetings are held at night, on the dates when the moon is full, a quorum consisting of sixty per cent. of all the active members present at the station. Any commissioned officer of the 16th is eligible to membership, and will become an active member by signing the roll, or, if at a distant point, by sending a written application to the secretary.

Any officer or civilian who has at any time been a commissioned officer of the regiment for not less than two years, shall be eligible to associate membership, and may upon application become an associate member; provided, that in case of a civilian his separation from the Service was in the opinion of the council entirely honorable. Associate members have all the privileges of active members except that of voting. They are liable to assessment for the expenses of those meetings only which they attend.

Any commissioned officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinguished civilian, is eligible to honorary membership upon being nominated by three active members, and becomes an honorary member upon receiving seventy-five per cent. of the votes of all active members of the council, at the next regular meeting thereafter. The number of honorary members may not at any time exceed sixteen, these rules not to apply to the two honorary members unanimously elected at the time of organization. Honorary members may attend all meetings as guests but have no voice in the transaction of business.

The president of the council is the active member of longest service in the regiment present at any meeting. A secretary-treasurer holds office for one year, elected by majority vote of the full council. The expense of each moon meet is a transaction complete in itself. Expenses in the purchase of property for the council are met by pro rata assessment of the full council. At branch stations, the duties are performed by a chairman and a recorder.

At each regular meeting, after business, any entertainment prepared or improvised will be given. Entertainments will ordinarily consist of talks, discussions, stories or papers on subjects of interest, and music. Beer, simple lunch, cigars, etc., will also be served. The entertainment will habitually begin with a toast to absent members and conclude with a toast to the full moon, all members standing facing the moon, to be drunk in the open when practicable. It is recommended that members absent from the regiment at the time of a full moon hold similar meetings. The meet at the second full moon in any month, and at the harvest moon each year, will be determined beforehand by the council, or a committee, and will generally be elaborate social events to which guests, including ladies, will be invited. No business will be transacted at these meets.

The Moon Book kept at the headquarters of the council records the organization of the council, its objects and rules, and the minutes of all moon meets and events in the regiment which may be of interest. It also contains rolls of active, associate and honorary members. When at different stations the members at each branch station will keep a careful record for incorporation in the regular Moon Book. The Moon Book is decorated with the crest or coat of arms of the council and suitable inscription. Elections of officers of the council, honorary members, and all voting to amend the rules, is by written ballot.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The 23d Infantry will not be sent to Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ohio, for its target practice. The regiment will leave Camp Capt. John Smith and the Jamestown Exposition about Sept. 25 for the purpose of attending the McKinley dedicatory services, Sept. 30, at Canton, Ohio, but the proposition that the 23d Infantry be given its instruction course and second practice at Camp Perry prior to Sept. 30 has not been favorably considered.

The 5th Battalion reached Camp Admiral Harrington, marine range, York river, about ten miles from Yorktown, estate of Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., Aug. 5, but Mr. L. W. Lane's proposition that certain changes in the firing lines be made before further shooting—changes which would necessitate removal of hedge, loss of corn crop, felling of trees by Colonel Waller—has not been carried out; and the wonder is when, where and how will the 23d Infantry get in its target season's work?

On Sept. 7 Major General Grant was advised by Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., that the request for the 23d Infantry to use the Naval Academy rifle range under same conditions as last spring has been granted by the Navy Depart-

ment. Captain Badger courteously added: "Will be happy to have the 23d here."

It is not considered practicable to commence the target practice of the 1st and 2d Battalions, 23d Inf., at Annapolis before the departure of the regiment for Canton, but this practice will be had by these battalions of that regiment immediately after their return to the Jamestown Exposition from Canton, Ohio, Col. Philip Reade to propose the scheme and make the necessary orders and arrangements. Meanwhile Capt. R. C. Croxton, 23d Inf., temporarily commanding the 3d Battalion, will remain at the Waller range until about Sept. 25, carrying on the target practice of the companies of that battalion so as to completely finish the practice of as many companies as possible, the prescribed order of completions being as follows, viz., Companies I, K, L and M.

The 23d Infantry has had a peripatetic life for the past nine years. A cartoon depicting an article of baggage, "Twenty-third Foot packed for transportation," would present a varied and variegated appearance.

Col. Philip Reade, commanding the 23d U.S. Infantry, has addressed the following to the Adjutant General of the Army: "Sir: I have the honor to report that the following named officers of the 23d Infantry are absent on detached service as tabulated below. The regiment is to sail Feb. 5, 1908, for foreign service in the Philippines and it is desired that as full a complement of officers as possible accompany the regiment on its departure: Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Columbus Barracks, O., commanding post since 1905, never joined; Major William H. Alaire, Philadelphia, Pa., recruiting duty since Oct. 31, 1905; Major Clarence E. Dentler, Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., since Aug. 15, 1907, never joined; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, U.S.M.A., West Point, instructor in drawing, since Aug. 11, 1902; Capt. Sidney A. Cloman, military attaché, London, England, since January, 1907; Capt. Howard L. Laubach, mess officer at Jefferson Barracks, since Jan. 28, 1907; Capt. G. S. Goodale, Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, since Aug. 15, 1907; Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, U.S. Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, since Aug. 15, 1907; Capt. Harry A. Eaton, instructor at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., since July 1, 1907; 1st Lieut. William H. Noble, acting quartermaster at Boston, Mass., since Nov. 8, 1906; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, student at U.S. Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, since Aug. 15, 1907; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, instructor at Delaware College, Newark, Del., since Aug. 15, 1907; 1st Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, professor of military science and tactics at Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Tex., since Aug. 24, 1907, and 2d Lieut. Richard J. Herman, assistant instructor in drawing at U.S. M.A., West Point, N.Y., since Aug. 22, 1907."

COAST SURVEY SQUADRON.

In an article on the Coast Survey, the New York Tribune says: "The flagship of the Coast Survey Fleet is the Pathfinder, whose name is well described in her work, for it is the duty of the survey ships to creep into unknown waters and find beneath their keels the reefs and rocks that would menace any merchantman that dared, in violation of insurance policies, to enter unknown and un-surveyed waters. The Pathfinder is a new steel schooner, propelled by steam and having a gross tonnage of 690. She carries fifteen officers and sixty-five men and has a speed of 12.6 knots an hour. She was built in Elizabeth, N.J., in 1899, and so beautiful were her proportions that she was duplicated by a New York millionaire in the subsequent building of a costly private yacht."

"The second biggest boat of the fleet is the Patterson, of 500 tons, 163 feet in length, 37.3 feet in breadth and drawing 14.2 feet of water. She was built in Brooklyn in 1882 and is serving in the Pacific, principally along the Alaska coast, where she has taken part in mapping the rugged unknown coasts. She did much of the sounding preparatory to the laying of the Alaskan cable as well as the first work in the neighborhood of the Hawaiian Islands. She has a crew of twelve officers and forty-eight men, and also carries sail, which, in the interest of economy, is used in many of her cruises."

"Besides the Patterson in Alaska there are three auxiliary vessels there that go to make up the fleet that has done much in the last five years toward mapping the far northern coast. These auxiliaries are the Cosmos, the Taku and the Yukon, the work of the latter being most typical. The Yukon was built in New York and shipped in pieces to the Far North, where she was set up."

"The auxiliaries of the Pathfinder in the Philippines are boats which have been supplied by the insular government, which bears a portion of the expense of the survey there. The Fathomer and the Research were the first given over by the native government, and recently the Romblon and the Marinduque have been added. The work is being prosecuted rapidly in this dangerous section, which consisted of practically uncharted seas bristling with dangers in every direction."

"The coast survey vessels near the Atlantic and Gulf states are at present the Bache, the Endeavor and the Hydrographer. The Explorer has only recently made the trip around the Horn from Baltimore to Seattle. Those on the Pacific coast, exclusive of the vessels working in Alaska, are the Explorer, the Gedney and the McArthur. All of these vessels are constantly sounding and mapping great extents of various coasts and harbors, and with the use of new devices installed in the last few years are gaining a store of information that was undreamed of in the not very distant past."

"Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the Coast Survey in the last fifty years is the perfecting of an apparatus that will accurately sound the sea to a depth of six miles or more. This is a recently perfected process, and its possibility depends on the procuring of a line that would bear its own weight for such great lengths. It was finally found that a steel wire of a certain fineness, a little larger than a pin, would support itself to a greater extent than any other size, and that grade has been adopted."

"The use of small wire in the sounding of deep sea areas has been carried to such an extent that it has been found possible to reach and record any depth known to exist. This work was also largely done by the old steamer Blake, which has been recently retired because of great age. The greatest depth so far discovered is off the island of Guam, where soundings were taken from the naval collier Nero, at a depth of 6,259 fathoms, or approximately six and a half miles."

"The old system of sounding in harbors has lately been largely superseded by the harbor sweep which may be set at a given depth and dragged through the water covering a wide stretch of water, and in case nothing is encountered there is an assurance that there are no rocks sticking up within the area covered. Under the old method of dropping a line with lead attached, it would have been possible to sound all around a rock peak or pin-

nacle and never discover it, and the assurance of a clear seaway was never absolute."

"Until the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American War the vessels of the Coast Survey were all under command of officers from the United States Navy, but in the face of the great need of officers at that time in the fighting Navy these were relieved and the Coast Survey has since had its own personnel. Some of the officers were men old in the Service, having entered before the days of the Civil Service law, but the great majority of them are young men, who, having duly taken their technical examinations, have been admitted to the Service because they were regarded by the board as especially fitted for such research and have since worked themselves up. Of the 375 men who under the direction of these officers seek to obtain all possible information about the seas that are tributary to all the nation's possessions, the greater part are also Civil Service men and connected more or less directly with the scientific phases of the work. The remainder are regular sailors. The uniform worn in the Coast Survey is only a slight modification of that in use in the Regular Navy. It is without the shoulder straps, the rank being indicated by the sleeve and cap device.

THE SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Calling our attention to the scores made at the Bisley rifle contest in England, referred to on page 1354, Aug. 10, and page 1369, Aug. 17, our correspondent, Mr. J. Morgan, says: "You will see by this that there was some good average shooting in Bisley. In the Kolapore cup I think that Guernsey, one of the Channel islands, has the most creditable record, with 740, which, considering her small size and resources, is far more creditable than the 778 of the mother country. There was a fine bunch of centuries in the Stock Exchange contest."

In the United Service Challenge Cup the Volunteers, as already noted, held the ground against all branches of the service. The scores were:

1.—Volunteers	267	268	246—731
2—Royal Navy	256	264	237—737
3—Royal Marines	256	254	246—756
4—Army	252	255	241—749
5—Yeomanry	252	243	233—728
6—Militia	243	245	200—688

In the Elcho shield contest fifteen rounds per man at each distance of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, Ireland won with 1,634, Scotland being 1,621 and England 1,595.

Rugby won the Ashburton shield this year. It is only the third time in forty-seven years that this famous school has succeeded in capturing the coveted trophy.

Some seven hundred and fifty boys from eleven and one-half to perhaps seventeen assembled at Bisley on Monday for drill and instructional and competitive marksmanship on the ranges. The London Mail says:

"An admirable messing schedule has been drawn up. The boys take their meals in the permanent pavilion, where in the evenings there will be concerts. For reading and writing the fine clubhouse has been placed at their disposal. They sleep in tents with wooden floors, lying on coir mattresses. There are two large open-air swimming baths. The pride of the boys as they drew their bedding and equipment from the quartermaster was delightful to see. They came in very workmanlike kit, wearing in the main cricket or football costumes. In the secondary schools' camp many were possessed of the new War Office miniature, or cadet, rifle, which fires a .22-inch bullet, and gives quite accurate practice at 200 yards."

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY.

Writing from Babylon, L.I., to the New York Sun, Sept. 5, Lieut. Fred. W. Boschen, 16th U.S. Inf., corrects some of the current misapprehensions concerning Army life. From the official calls at an eastern post, where he served two years, Mr. Boschen takes the following duties and formations at which the attendance of officers was compulsory: 5:30 to 6 a.m., athletic drill; 6:30 to 7:30 a.m., company drill; 8 to 9 a.m., battalion or regimental drill; 9:30 to 10:30 a.m., non-commissioned officers' school; 10:45 to 11:45 a.m., first aid or packing or pointing and aiming or signal or recruit drill; 1:30 to 3 p.m., officers' school; 3:15 to 3:45 p.m., recruit drill; 5:45 to 6:45 p.m., evening parade. The intervals between these various demands upon an officer's time are taken up with guard mounting, administrative work, inspection of company barracks, etc. No mention has been made of the practice marches, day and night problems, maneuvers, etc., some of which are of but few days. Another thing not included in the foregoing list is the month in each year that is spent on the range, where the company officers are on duty from sunrise to sunset each day in an endeavor to improve the figure of merit of their examinations.

As to pay, Mr. Boschen says: "That part of an officer's pay which is not used for household expenses goes mainly for life insurance, uniforms, equipment, civilian clothing, education of his children, etc., leaving mighty little for social recreations, outside of an occasional visit to the theater. Take for example the item of uniforms. On entering the Service the cost of an officer's outfit varies from \$700 to \$1,000, after which it constantly needs replenishing. The following is a conservative estimate of the necessary uniforms an officer has to provide himself with:

"One full dress uniform, \$125; one special full dress uniform, \$100; one dinner jacket, \$50; two dress uniforms, \$100; two service uniforms, \$80; six white uniforms, \$90; six khaki uniforms, \$30; one overcoat, \$50; total, \$685. The cost of first class military clothing is extremely high, owing to the fact that there are not more than a dozen good military tailors in the United States. The writer was informed a few days ago by the leading military tailor in New York that he knew of but four journeymen tailors in the city who could properly make a uniform coat."

Mr. Boschen characterizes the statement that the soldier's food is poor in quality and meager in quantity as either a deliberate falsehood or a proof of ignorance, and he gives a table of the authorized garrison and field rations to prove this. He concludes, as follows:

"The soldier's spiritual welfare and common school education are looked after by the chaplain of the regiment. The question now arises as to what is done for the soldier's amusement and how he may occupy his leisure time. The following are some of the things provided for him by his officers: A company library well stocked with from 300 to 500 volumes of interesting reading matter; magazines and newspapers from various parts of the country, which are constantly on file; a first-class pool table and various other interesting games; complete baseball and football outfits (in almost every regiment in the Service there is a baseball league); shotguns and ammu-

nition for those who desire to hunt; an athletic fund to defray the traveling and other expenses of the regimental baseball and football teams in their visits to surrounding cities and towns; company and regimental prizes for proficiency in athletic sports. I might add that enlisted men who are endeavoring to secure commissions as officers in the Regular Service are coached, instructed and tutored by their company officers. My regiment last year had three men in the Army class, all of whom were successful in their examinations and are now commissioned officers. For the foregoing account of an officer's duty and the soldier's treatment I have drawn upon my own experience of almost ten years as enlisted man, and commissioned officer in the Regular Establishment, both on home and foreign stations."

Lieutenant Boschen is a graduate of Browne's College, Brooklyn, N.Y., who served as a private in the 47th N.Y. during the war with Spain; afterwards as a private, acting hospital steward and sergeant, first class hospital corps, until Oct. 3, 1903, when he was appointed second lieutenant, 16th Infantry.

A—B—C DIALOG.

A. Please unburden again.

B. I have been thinking of the gross injustice done by inspectors, from all consequences of which they are apparently exempt, and which seems to serve them for pre-ferment.

A. How so? Inspectors I have personally known have been as rare gentlemen and fair-minded men, as live.

B. Undoubtedly. Give such their due. I have now in mind another type, not so rare.

Fletcherize upon the following facts:

A post commander, by his orderly, directed a captain to form squadron for inspection. While so engaged, the captain received a message from the visiting inspector to take his place with his troop. Nothing more transpires, or is expected, until a few weeks later, an extract from the inspectors' report comes to the captain who is scored for gross ignorance of drill regulations in essaying the duties of major instead of heading his troop, where he belongs.

The captain explained in writing that he had simply obeyed his post commander's orders.

The latter endorsed that it was a mistake of his orderly in delivering messages.

The correspondence went forward; was never heard from again by the captain, to whom, I contend, full and absolute recantation was due!

A. What of it?

B. Vouch you for the square deal of that inspector's action?

A. "Recantation" is a queer word and denotes scanty respect to superiors! That report didn't hurt the captain, did it? And since when have superiors been expected to apologize to subordinates?

B. As you appear ready to father the injustice, I address to you the argumentum ad hominem. In the first place, consider yourself the unjust, the incorrect, the careless, the fault-creating, self-exploiting inspector, feeding your reputation upon the good name of another and incidentally adding more fuel for your promotion! Out upon you! In the second place, suppose yourself, if you can, for a moment, the reported captain, properly sensitive to your reputation, having simply done the primal duty of a soldier, obeying faithfully your orders. You, for that, and for that alone, are charged in black and white, for the unending edification of the curious and others, with gross ignorance of drill regulations, an infringement of first principles, which, from a fresh graduate, civilian appointee, or private soldier, even, would not have been expected.

And even had your explanation, of which there is no evidence, been filed with the original report, please reflect that, after a page has been rubbered, it is not the blunderer, in the present case, who is held responsible. It is the helpless and ill-used officer whose efficiency record is affected and whose inefficiency is inferred from, probably unintentional, fabrication!

A. Perhaps the inspector might throw further light on the subject.

B. That very inspector told the captain, years later, that he, with other members of an examination board, had been restrained from judicious selection by being restricted to some way-back inspector's reports. He should have known what he was talking about!

A. Anything new in the "selection" line?

B. Yes, sir. I saw a capital rule laid down for the preference of horses, which, paraphrased properly, would serve excellently to govern in the preference of officers and soldiers. The rule referred to was as follows:

"Green soft horses are not favored in the parade and do not receive first prizes or blue ribbons. Age counts in favor of a horse throughout the parade. The older the horse, the higher will he be graded, provided that his condition is good and that he breathes good and sound."

Hurrah, for such wise and discriminating friends of the horse! And hurrah, for the like rule to be applied to you and me when old!

THE "BLUEJACKET'S" UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The naval seaman's uniform of olden times had some reasons for its various details. The work of the sailor was frequently aloft upon the sails and rigging. It gave a freer use to the arms and shoulders by being devoid of suspenders or buttons connecting the waistband with an upper garment. So also the wide bottoms to the trouser legs prevented the downward draw of the knee upon that garment in "laying aloft." The knife lanyard prevented the fall of a sheath knife from aloft—blade down of course—and the square end of the jackknife was for the same protection to those on deck. Old sailors of English birth and training of sixty years ago told us youngsters that the broad collars were originally intended for protection to the back of the neck by turning them up under the old-fashioned hat in rain or cold wind storms; while the British tar's three rows of tape upon the border were a reminder of the three great victories of their Nelson, and that for us they stood for the three victories of our Constitution over the Guerriere, Java, and the two donkey frigates, Cyone and Levant, united, the star at the corners being added for the Constitution's noted escape from the British squadron. Fifty years ago the purser's stop fall-front trousers as soon as drawn were recut and the fly fronts took their place, oldsters refitting the youngster's drawings and teaching the boys how to sew and to work the button holes.

As late as forty years ago we knew that our uniforms were "natty" and greatly superior in appearance to those of any other nation, and if the statement be true

that their appearance does not now equal English and German uniforms, the change has resulted since then.

The change in the work performed by the naval seaman of to-day may well call for some modification in the cut and style of his uniform; but by all means still give him his distinctive dark blue broadcloth suit of jacket and trousers of sixty years ago with blue flannel "frock" (shirt) and his white linen duck frock and trousers—modified to suit present work. You may give him suspenders or "shirt waists" with buttons to go through button holes in the waistbands of his lower garment in lieu of the suspenders, but don't forget that he is a "bluejacket" and should rate that garment. A full suit of blue, or a blue jacket with white frock and trousers, with modest width of collar and leg, will make a natty and distinctive uniform, and our sailors would always be "fully dressed," while, given quality to the material, always stylishly dressed. The old peacock cannot be improved.

OLD NAVAL VETERAN.

ARE THERE TRAINED NURSES IN THE NAVY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was recently reported that the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy was short of its authorized complement and various reasons have been advanced to account for it, such as shortage in pay and failure to receive bounties allowed other enlisted men of the Navy. Now insult is added to injury by our Surgeon General, if the following extract from the Journal of the American Medical Association, is to be believed. The clipping is from the issue of June 8, 1907, page 1968:

A BILL TO PROVIDE TRAINED NURSES FOR THE NAVY.

Your committee has learned with extreme satisfaction that Surgeon General Rixey is preparing to make a strong appeal to Congress at its next session to correct a lamentable deficiency in the medical branch of the naval service. The Surgeon General points out that the American Navy is without a single trained nurse. No matter how severe the illness of the officers and sailors, or how grave the injury or wound received in line of duty, the American bluejacket must rely for his care in time of trouble on a hospital steward and an apprentice. In ordinary times the ship's surgeons are often taxed to care properly for the normal number of sick and injured aboard ship. When there is an epidemic of fever or measles (the latter often a serious malady among male adults), such as occurred not long ago on the battleship Connecticut, it has been found impossible to give the invalids the necessary scientific and careful nursing required by their illness.

The Surgeon General, according to the above, says "there are no trained nurses in the Navy," or words to that effect, when, as a matter of fact, there are a great many men holding the rates of hospital steward and hospital apprentice, who have diplomas from some of our best training schools for nurses. There are also a number of men in these positions who have their diplomas as graduates in medicine; in addition, there are men who hold certificates of proficiency as trained nurses from various hospitals.

Granted that there are a number of men who are not proficient, from pharmacist down to lowest apprentice, which, by the way, is true in any service or branch service from the highest officer to the lowest man, is that sufficient ground to make the sweeping assertion that all are worthless?

What inducements are we offered to re-enlist? We receive less pay than the corresponding rates in other branches of the Navy; we do not receive the \$5 for re-enlistment nor the 75 cents for a good conduct medal. Is there any wonder that so few Hospital Corps men re-enlist?

HOSPITAL STEWARD, U.S.N., Doctor of Medicine.

RED UNDERCLOTHING.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is gratifying to find that the Director of Health for the Philippine Islands, P.A. Surg. Victor G. Heiser, U.S.P.H. and M.H. service, advocates the use of red underclothing in the tropics of our khaki-clad soldiers. Contract Surgeon Corbusier, U.S. Army, in 1905 called attention to the good results of using, in the tropics, red stuff for underclothing and for the lining of head gear. The instructor in the Department of the Care of Troops in the Infantry and Cavalry School of Fort Leavenworth, has, for the last three years, advocated the use of red lining for head gear and for clothing in tropical and subtropical regions.

Samples of an English stuff called "solano," which is nearly olive drab on the outer surface (and red on the inner), have been shown to the classes in those schools. This stuff is much used by sportsmen and others in India and is said to be most satisfactory. A gentleman who used a suit of "solano" in the Philippine Islands in 1906 and '07 was so pleased with it that he determined to order several more suits. Certain experiments made by officers of the Inspector General's Department and of the Medical Department at Fort Riley in August, 1906, bear out the claims made in favor of red lining to khaki coats. It is hoped further experiments may be made in order to determine what are the best materials and colors for uniforms in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

E. C. CARTER,
Major, Surg., U.S.A., and Instr., Care of Troops.

A PLEA FOR THE ENLISTED MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We have as fine a body of young men in the Army today as could be desired, and if they find the military life not just what was expected upon entering, they should be encouraged to remain in the Service by every expedient consistent with the Regulations.

As to the causes of discontent the canteen is one, another is the punishment meted out to the soldier for small offenses, such as absences from roll-calls, etc. They are severe and are not encouraging nor conducive to better service, especially for the young soldiers on their first enlistment, and the large fines of the summary court should be abolished.

It would be much better for the Service if the troop, battery or company commanders would inflict slight punishments such as additional tour of duty, extra fatigue or inspection and restrictions of pass privileges, instead of preferring charges and bringing to trial men who commit themselves in such manner as absence without leave, etc. There would then be retained in the service a great number of men who have been dishonorably discharged principally because they have a number of summary courts-martial on record against them. The amusement facilities in all posts are very limited. In quarters the

only amusements are the library and pool table, and as there is quite a number of men who do not play pool or billiards they have no way of finding amusement in garrison. The soldier has to pay for his daily papers, the magazines and other books, this out of his small pay; there should be an allowance for his literature as there now is for his food and medicine.

There is now-a-days a tendency to confine the soldier in the guard house who commits himself more than once or twice a year, so as to make an example of him for others. The man who has two or more enlistments in the service should be dealt with more severely than the man new in the service. Of all things discouraging to the young soldier a tour of a few days or months confinement in the guard house is the worst, for the dread of confinement passes away with the experience of a period of confinement.

The punishment is severe and sometimes so much so that the soldier becomes disheartened and loses all ambition as a soldier. From that time his real value as a soldier ceases; he becomes careless and reckless and usually it is only a matter of time until he has accumulated enough summary court convictions to warrant his trial for an offense by G.C.M., with a view to his being sentenced to a dishonorable discharge. The scale of punishment by summary courts-martial seems to gradually increase. The pay remains the same. The re-enlistments are fewer every year, and desertions are increasing. There are a few men in every regiment who are willing to take menial positions while in the Service, some to earn a slight increase in their monthly income already too little, and others to avoid their regular duties.

This should not be, for an enlisted man that puts in almost an entire enlistment away from his whole duty is just that much less valuable as the man who is doing all of his duty for the same period becomes that much more valuable.

AN OLD TIMER.

OBJECTS TO OUT-RANKING BY TRANSFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 1430 of your issue of Aug. 31, 1907, there appears an advertisement from a first lieutenant of Coast Artillery, requesting a retransfer with a first lieutenant of Cavalry. As this Artillery officer gives his rank as not later than Jan. 25, 1907, it is presumed he is one of the latest officers appointed to the Army and by going to the Artillery is promoted to a first lieutenancy almost immediately. Again he may have been in either the Cavalry or Infantry (most likely the former, as he wishes to get into the arm now), and upon being transferred to the Artillery gets his promotion and now wishes to return to the Cavalry over the heads of all the second lieutenants who have been years in the Service and who are older than he and previously senior to him. If this is permitted by the War Department it will surely result in some lieutenant not attaining to his colonelcy. Many officers now in the Service remember the "kick" raised (and very properly, too) by those who suffered by the Bullard-Eastman transfer in June, 1902. It is hoped that such a case will not again occur. Surely no first lieutenant of Cavalry will consent to such a transfer, as he will understand that by it there will be scores of younger officers in the Coast Artillery senior to him which will prevent him reaching an advanced grade. If, however, such a transfer is arranged we hope the War Department will not permit it if the above conditions obtain.

LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DAGGETT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read, more than a week ago, the JOURNAL's comments on my address on the canteen. I now write from memory. I can not stop to reply to all criticisms whether based on reporters' errors or not, and probably will not notice any more. It is sufficient to say that I have not and shall not reflect on Army officers, directly or by innuendo, certainly not by the latter method. About forty years' service with them has shown me that the great majority of them are honorable and intelligent gentlemen.

The report from which the JOURNAL quotes is a very incorrect one. Probably in an effort to condense, the reporter put in quotation marks words, phrases and sentences I did not utter, as reported. There are also omissions of qualifying words and phrases. I do not think he intended to give a misleading report.

It is true that some of the officers who opposed the canteen are dead. How does that affect their testimony? Is not the testimony of officers who lived during the existence of the canteen and had experience with it, better than the testimony of officers, and others, who never saw a canteen in the Regular Army in time of peace, even if they are living?

A. S. DAGGETT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Retired.

Portland, Me., Sept. 14.

JUSTICE FOR NON-GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to "Injustice to Graduates," appearing in a recent issue, a casual investigation of the facts of the case will demonstrate conclusively that the injustice, if any, must be with the Army and the civilian appointees. The non-commissioned officers and the civilians referred to in this article competed for vacancies that existed prior to July 1, 1906, and justly followed the 1906 class from West Point, as provided by Paragraph 27, Army Regulations. Excepting three civilians, these Army and civilian candidates passed their final examinations with the regular class at Fort Leavenworth last December. The Infantry and Cavalry candidates were commissioned last February, but the Artillery candidates were not at this time, due to a decision to the effect that they were not entitled to the original vacancies created by the Artillery increase, and could not be commissioned as second lieutenants of Artillery until after the transfers from the Infantry and Cavalry had been effected. Certainly this was a considerable hardship as well as a loss in lineal rank, but there has yet to appear any public criticism, regarding the same, reflecting on the efficiency of the General Staff.

JUSTICE II.

Press despatches from Nogales, Arizona, report that the Mexican government is apprehensive of revolutionary disturbances along the border and is preparing to deal vigorously with any such movements. The same despatches state that Capt. William S. Scott, 1st U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., under orders from the War Department, recently made a secret investigation of conditions along the border and that he found a strong sentiment and considerable agitation against the present government of Mexico.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

The claim made by the Navy officers for a long time that the standard of marksmanship in the Coast Artillery was not the same as it is in the Navy, has produced not a little discussion. The Navy claim is that the Coast Artillery counts as hits, all shots which come within a ship's length of the target, or, in other words, the imaginary target is ship's length, which is considerably more than the size of a canvas target. A decision made by the General Staff this week should set at rest all controversies on this subject. The request was to know whether hits on the wooden framework should be counted as hits on the target. The decision was that they could not be counted, and that only shots through the canvas should be counted as hits. The matter is important with reference to the comparative accuracy of Navy and Army target practice, concerning which there has been an animated discussion. The question arose as to how the progress of the Army compared with that of the Navy, and it was to answer that question that Commander Sims was detailed to visit Fort Monroe and make a confidential report, the purport of which reached the Army and raised the question which the General Staff has just decided. The Army claimed that the comparison was between their shooting at ranges varying between 5,000 and 12,000 yards, while the practice of the Navy was limited to 1,600 yards. An Artillery officer was quoted as saying: "Why, if we had any gunners in the Army who could not hit the target every time at 1,600 yards we would court-martial them, sir; we'd run them out of the Service, or put them to work in the kitchens or somewhere else where they would not have anything to do with handling the big guns." The question of the relative size of the targets on which scores were reported became important in this connection. As to the recommendation of Commander Sims, that the Artillery should adopt the Navy "spotting system," another officer is quoted as saying: "It would be impossible to note accurately the relative positions of the splashes and the battleships at from 6,000 to 8,000 yards, even if only one gun were fired at a time."

Samples of the service badges received at the War Department and heretofore described are all of the same size, being an inch and a half in diameter and are of bronze. The design on the badge given for service in the war with Spain is a castellated tower. The legend on the badge is simply "For service in the war with Spain." The ribbon from which this badge depends has a stripe of yellow in the center, a little narrower one of red on each side of the yellow, and a very narrow stripe of blue outside of the red. The China Relief Expedition badge bears a very artistic representation of the Chinese Dragon with the legend, "China Relief Expedition." The ribbon consists of a band of yellow an inch wide edged with blue stripes, perhaps an eighth of an inch wide. The Philippine Insurrection badge bears a finely executed design of a palm tree. The ribbon has a blue band in the center; narrower red bands each side of it, and very narrow blue bands on each outer edge. The medal for Volunteers which was made the subject of special legislation by Congress in order to afford a special recognition of the services of the Volunteer regiments who were detained in the Philippines beyond the term of their enlistment, bears a design of three infantrymen in khaki marching in file. The legend on this medal is "Philippine Insurrection." The ribbon has broad band of blue in the center and on each side of this successively narrower bands of white, red, white and blue. Under the law this medal will be given to Volunteer soldiers, whether in the Service or out, and if dead, to their families or estates. No Regulars will receive it. The Spanish War Medal will be given only to those soldiers who saw service out of the country, either in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands. Work is progressing on the Indian Campaign Medal, which is to be given to soldiers now in the Service who participated in the various campaigns on the plains. The design on this medal represents a warrior in his war bonnet and mounted on his pony. The design for the Civil War Medal was completed this week. It represents a fine bas-relief bust of President Lincoln.

A balloon for the Navy is the next advanced idea in military signal work. The Russians had such a balloon which they used at Vladivostok to make ascensions to locate submarine mines. Two officers would go up about eight hundred feet and a tug would steam about for several hours holding the balloon by a cable. A telephone connecting through the cable kept up communication with the men in the car. It is claimed that such a balloon would be valuable to study an enemy's harbor defenses and mines and it could also be employed at sea to discover a distant and approaching squadron. Capt. C. D. Chandler, of the Signal Corps, has been detailed to make a number of balloon ascensions in Washington during the next few weeks. An aeronautical detachment of nine Signal Corps men who have been on duty at Jamestown in connection with ascensions that have been made by private parties will be ordered to Washington to assist Captain Chandler in his experiments. The balloon corps established by the Signal Corps of the Army for the present is of modest dimensions, so far as the personnel goes, but the Army balloonists will have the advantage of the experience and services of the New York aeronaut, Leo Stevens, a member of the Aeronautic Club of America. In the course of the next few months there will be extensive and systematic ascensions at Omaha, where the Signal Corps has a depot and where special arrangements are being made for the manufacture of compressed gas to be used in these balloons.

The statue erected by the state of New York to Gen. Geo. S. Greene on the field of Gettysburg, where he rendered such heroic service, is to be dedicated Sept. 27, in accordance with the following invitation which is printed on a card as large as a letter sheet: "1863-1907. The state of New York requests the honor of your presence at the dedication ceremonies of the bronze statue of Brevet Major Gen. George L. Greene on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Sept. 27, 1907. Board of Monument's Commissioners, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., chairman; Brevet Major Gen. Alex. S. Webb, Brevet Brig. Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, Col. Clinton Beckwith, Major Charles A. Richardson, Brevet Major Thomas W. Bradley, Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adj't. Gen. S.N.Y.; Aaron I. Zabriskie, engineer." General Greene, who died Jan. 28, 1899, aged 98, was a member of the Military Academy, class of 1823, who distinguished himself not only as a soldier, but as an engineer in civil life during the period of twenty-six years, between 1836 and 1862, in which he was detached from the Army, having resigned June 30, 1836. The dedication will be

attended by a large number of his descendants and relatives, including his son, Gen. Francis V. Greene, who, like his father, has distinguished himself in civil as well as in military life.

Officers who attend the Artillery maneuvers at Fort Riley describe the results of high explosive shells on the large redoubt built by the Engineer Corps as fully demonstrating the power of the new shells. The effect was practically to destroy the tunnels and bomb proofs in the fortification. The result was of decided advantage to engineer officers to indicate to what extent they should reinforce the protection of bomb proofs to resist the effect of modern high explosives. Ordnance officers also had a fine opportunity to secure data for future work in this interesting line of experiment. All fire with high explosives was direct, and to Artillery officers the work done was not more than usually interesting. The purpose was to plant the projectiles on the redoubt and observe the effect there of impact explosion. The range was about 2,400 yards, and ranging was done with common shell. The report, which will be made by the special board of officers present, will go elaborately into all details connected with the test. The result of every group of four shots was thoroughly snap-shot by the Signal Corps to illustrate the report, which will become a confidential text book for Field Artillery officers.

Cable despatches from London announce that the British Admiralty have instructed the naval authorities at Devonport to lay down immediately a battleship of 20,000 tons and that the vessel must be built with the utmost haste. This undertaking is evidently in pursuance of England's formal announcement that, in case The Hague Conference failed to reach an operative agreement to place a limit on armaments, she should consider herself free to follow her own program of naval construction without regard for the projects of other nations. The evasive and empty utterance of The Hague Conference, that a further consideration of the question of a limitation of armaments is "highly desirable," seems likely to do more harm than good. It has further disclosed the impossibility of establishing any such agreement so long as present international conditions remain, and it has been received with indifference, if not with contempt, by every great naval power in the world. There is a certain grim suggestiveness that the trivial and meaningless utterance from The Hague has been immediately followed by a pronounced increase of activity in battleship construction throughout the world.

One of the numerous incongruities that occur in the auditing of personal accounts of Army and Navy officers is illustrated in the experience of a well known Navy officer who recently returned from the Pacific station. He was compelled to remain at Panama two days before he could get a steamer for New York. The hotels of Panama are notoriously disliked because of their uncleanness and of the danger of yellow fever infection. The officer in question went to the Hotel Tivoli which is within the canal reservation and is controlled by the government. The bill for two days was \$15. When the bill was audited in Washington the officer was allowed but \$10 for the expense, which would have been the amount at one of the dirty hotels in the city. The outrageous iniquity of the government charging one of its own officials an excessive price and then cutting down the allowance of that official so as the expense came out of his own pocket is too plain to need much comment.

There is evidence that the Filipinos have formed an exaggerated estimate of the scope and purpose of the Philippine Assembly, which is to convene in Manila next month with Secretary Taft as the principal spectator. In some quarters the notion prevails that immediately following the meeting of the assembly an independent Filipino government, complete in all departments, will be established. This is shown by a letter from Manila to El Imparcial, the leading journal of Madrid, which states that nominations of officers of the new government, to be established in November, have been forwarded to Washington for approval; President, Dr. Dominador Gomez, ex-medico major of the Spanish army and head of the nationalist party, is nominated; for Secretary of War, Mariano Trias; for major general commanding Luzon and the Visayas, Gen. Fernando Canon and Jose M. Balmouri, deported to Spain; major general commanding Mindanao, Gen. Esteban Delgado, deported to Hong Kong.

The rapid passing of the veterans of the Civil War is vividly shown in a synopsis of the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions. It appears that 31,021 veterans and pensioners died during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and that the number of pensioners remaining on the roll on the date specified was 967,371, that number being the smallest in fifteen years. During the year 238,249 new claims for pensions were examined, 60,578 of which were rejected. The disbursement for pensions during the year amounted to \$138,155,412, a decrease of \$44,876, as compared with the year preceding. The total payments to date for Civil War pensions amount to \$3,369,135,449. The payments for pensions on account of the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection amount to \$18,909,512.

We are informed by Major Piorkowski, the representative in this country of the Krupps, that the re-armament of the Japanese field artillery with the new gun is now complete. The new model is the result of Japanese experience in the late war. It is superior in energy as well as length of range to the old Arisaka gun. It is a long recoil gun after Krupp's system. Besides, it is especially remarkable that the Japanese in this new gun have abandoned the screw mechanism for the breech closure, and replaced it by the latest Krupp construction of wedge breech mechanism.

The complaint is frequent that recruiting officers have difficulty in keeping recruiting posters up in conspicuous places. Reports are continually coming into the Department that more posters are needed because boys and men are always taking them down and carrying them off. A report comes from Texas of an effort which was made to prosecute persons for carrying off posters. The United

States District Attorney declined to prosecute on the ground that there was no ground on which an arrest could be made or prosecution conducted. The offense has become so general and irritating that it is not unlikely that Congress will be asked to provide suitable legislation under which recruiting posters may be protected. In the state of New York such an offender could be prosecuted under the statute providing a punishment for indulging in malicious mischief.

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., writes to us, saying: "In reading your report of the Palma Trophy Match I find that you report me as one of the coaches of the American team. In this your correspondent was in error, as I had nothing whatever to do with the coaching of that wonderful team, however much such an honor was to be coveted. The coach you failed to mention was Capt. A. E. Wells, 71st New York. He and Sgt. George Doyle, 71st New York, whom you mentioned, were the coaches and did all the coaching in that great match. Better coaches than these two men are not to be found anywhere. Please correct this error in your next issue that the credit for such splendid work may be properly placed. I was quarter-master of the American Palma Team."

Our Salt Lake correspondent, Mr. John Morgan, says: "I see that the Palma Trophy has again gone to the United States with a simply phenomenal score. The old country made a very poor showing and were thoroughly trounced. The U.S. team deserve the heartiest compliment on their wonderful record of 1,712 out of a possible 1,800 at such extreme distances. Even should the United States temporarily lose the trophy during some coming contest, I think her representatives will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have put up a record that is not likely to be equaled, let alone excelled, for many years to come. Bryant's record of 74-75 is not a world's record, as the full score has been made, I believe, both here and in England. Certainly the 74 does not beat any previous record at 1,000 yards."

A correspondent sends us the following: "The death of Admiral Walker calls to my mind a quite characteristic effusion of his. Many years ago an officer of the Navy was under a year's suspension, and, a short while before his term of punishment was to expire, his wife was preparing to present him with his first child. Getting then his orders for sea duty, he got me to intercede with Walker for a delay until the event should take place. But the Comander said: 'No, Suydam; of course he was on hand at the laying of the keel; but there is no need of his presence at the launching.' So the youngster went on his cruise."

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has given an order for an experimental pneumatic ammunition hoist for one of the 8-inch turrets of the Massachusetts. The firm having the contract undertakes to hoist a five hundred charge or projectile, land it safely on the loading table, and protect it completely against powder grains falling down into the handling room. A number of automatic valves will be placed in the pneumatic tubes to increase the protection. The experimental tube will be operated and tested at the works of the firm, and if it is a success it will be installed on the Massachusetts and tested.

According to advices from Tokio, Japan claims the right to occupy Pratas Island, which was recently taken on behalf of Japan, on the ground that as it lies between the twentieth and twenty-first parallels it was no man's land. A Japanese paper says: "When Japan took possession of Formosa she extended her dominion to the twenty-first parallel of latitude, and when America took possession of the Philippines she extended her dominion to the twentieth parallel; thus the space between the twentieth and the twenty-first parallels becomes no man's land. The island of Pratas is in north latitude 20° 45'."

Captain Badger, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, had a conference with Secretary Metcalf during the past week in regard to Academy administration. It was decided to order a number of junior officers to Annapolis to complete the quota of instructors. There are now on duty there sixty officers and about forty civilian instructors. Captain Badger reported to the Secretary the condition of work on the new buildings and said that most of them were done and occupied. The contractors had promised to turn over the unfinished ones during the coming month.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., has returned to the Navy Department after a few months' vacation at his Vermont home. In anticipation of a demand at the approaching session of Congress, it is probable that the Navy Department will have the construction board, of which Rear Admiral Converse is the head, prepare in advance all of the details of the new ships to be planned, in so far as to meet the needs of the two committees, thus obviating the year's delay that occurred in the case of vessels of the Delaware class.

The names of Cols. Clinton B. Sears and Richard L. Hoxie and Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, C.E., should be added to the list we gave last week of officers of the Army who saw service during the Civil War. This brings the total up to thirty. If there are any others we should be glad to know it. The three officers named were appointed to West Point after a service as enlisted men in Volunteer regiments; Colonel Sears for fourteen months, Colonel Hoxie for twelve months and Colonel Marshall for thirteen months.

Leon A. Clark, who has for seven years held confidential positions near Secretary Metcalf, and for several years has been his private secretary, has resigned that position to return to California and practise law. Mr. Clark has made a popular official in the Navy Department and shown great proficiency in dealing with business in the Secretary's office.

The Lighthouse Board is to assign the lighthouse tender for the use of the President on his trip down the Mississippi the first of October. The Inland Waterways Commission will accompany the President aboard the Mississippi, the vessel used for inspection purposes on the river.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Dr. Robert Boyd and Miss Mary Florence Fulmer were married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Christian McCool Fulmer, at Downingtown, Pa., Sept. 10, 1907, in the presence of the immediate relatives of both parties only. The bride was attired in white point d'esprit over white silk and long tulle veil with orange blossoms. Her sister, Miss Laura Fulmer, was maid of honor, and the groom's niece, Miss Grace Walling, was flower girl. Both the bridesmaid and flower girl were dressed in white also. The best man was the groom's brother-in-law, Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N. The two ushers were Dr. Edwin Sternberger, of New York, and Mr. Edward Vidand, a cousin of the groom, also from New York. Dr. Robert Boyd is the son of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, U.S.N., formerly captain and assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, but now in private practice in Arecibo, Porto Rico, being in the municipal department as surgeon. He could only get leave to come and return on the same steamer. He came up on the Red D Line steamer Caracas, arriving Sept. 9, and left with his bride on Sept. 14. Comdr. and Mrs. Walling, the latter the groom's only sister, with their children went on from Washington, where they have just taken a house for the winter, at 1920 Calvert street. The groom's mother was not well enough to take the trip from Porto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Massey, of Ashland, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Capt. William Schuyler Woodruff, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Batchelor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stillman Batchelor, of Littleton, N.H., to Lieut. John H. Furse, U.S.N. The wedding will take place late in the fall.

The wedding of Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Alice Sibley Pope, of St. Paul, Minn., will take place Sept. 25 in St. John's church, St. Paul. The only guests will be the immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

A most brilliant wedding was that solemnized at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., in the pretty little St. Peter's Chapel, at five o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 11, when Miss Julia Barnett Persons, youngest daughter of Med. Dir. Remus Charles Persons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Persons, became the bride of Asst. Naval Constr. Sidney Morgan Henry, U.S.N. Over a thousand invitations had been sent out and the church was thronged with guests. The decorations were confined entirely to green and white, just sufficient potted plants and ferns being used to throw into relief the snowy whiteness of hundreds of roses and sweet peas. The chancel was entirely banked with the delicate blossoms, while the altar railing was hidden by training smilax, thickly studded with white blossoms. At the beautiful Persons home, where a large reception was held after the ceremony, the same scheme of decorations was carried out, white roses being massed in great quantities wherever possible, with here and there delicate ferns to heighten the charming effect. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Persons, as maid of honor, while Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Dorothy Anderson and Miss Eleanor Anderson, the latter two cousins of the groom, were the bridesmaids. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in white brocade satin, made with long court train and elaborately trimmed with rose point and duchesse lace. She wore the conventional veil, held in place with orange blossoms, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Assistant Naval Constructor Henry was attended by Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Wallace Bertholf, Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood and Asst. Naval Constr. Charles W. Fisher, jr. Following the ceremony, which was performed by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N., retired, there was a large reception at the bride's home, at which the receiving line included, in addition to the bridal party, Mrs. Persons, who wore a gown of white lace, trimmed with lavender, with hat to match, and Mrs. Frank Anderson, an aunt of the groom, who was attired in mauve crepe de Chine, worn with a large, black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Henry left on a special train at seven o'clock for Port Costa, where they boarded the overland train for Portland and other points of interest in the North. The bride's going away gown was of brown cloth, with hat to match. Upon their return they will make their home at Mare Island, where the groom is at present on duty.

The wedding of Miss Mary Swift Bailey and Lieut. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., took place at St. Mark's Episcopal church in Berkeley, Cal., at noon on Sept. 11, in the presence of a large number of guests. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John F. Swift. After the wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Williams will reside at Mare Island, where the former is now stationed. "Seth Williams" is a name held in dear remembrance by those who recall the days when that fine soldier and charming gentleman, Gen. Seth Williams, was Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac.

Miss Sara Isabella Davison, daughter of Capt. James Davison, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Davison, 143 Gregory avenue, Passaic, N.J., was married at the home of her parents on the night of Sept. 14 to Mr. Frank Moore, of Chicago, Ill. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Irving Angell McGraw, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church, Haledon, was a very pretty one. It was attended only by relatives and a few close friends. A reception followed from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock, which was largely attended. The floral decorations were in yellow and white. In the parlor, where the wedding was performed, was a huge bank of palms, while the mantel was banked with yellow marguerites and ferns. From the parlor to the drawing room was an arch of smilax, entwined with white clematis and white roses. Ferns and yellow marguerites were lavish in the drawing room. White and green were the colors in the hall, the decorations being in green foliage and hydrangeas. The dining room was in white and yellow, white asters and white roses, and yellow marguerites, with baskets of roses adorning the tables. Miss Davison wore a lingerie gown with embroidered mull and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, with maidenhair fern. The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Howard Walter Tooker, who wore white net over yellow silk and carried a bouquet of yellow marguerites. The bridesmaids, who were gowned in white, and who carried yellow marguerites, were Miss Helen Mildred Davison, sister of the bride, and Miss Eleanor Harlan, of Brooklyn. Yellow and white arches, through which the bride passed, were borne by the Misses Alice Tindall, Gertrude E. Clement, Lilian Boggs, Elizabeth Spalding Kip, Maude McArthur and Edith McArthur, of Passaic, and Miss Jane English, of Cambridge, N.Y., and Miss Helena Stevens, of New York city. The bride was given away by her father. The best man was the bride's brother, John Scott Davison, and the ushers were Howard Walter Tooker and Henry Royal Davison, brother of the bride. The bride's parents

and the groom's mother, Mrs. Frank Moore, sr., of Chicago, assisted in receiving. An unusual feature of the wedding was the fact that the bride sang for her wedding guests after supper. She was in charming voice. She also sang a duet with Miss Schiebe. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left Saturday evening to spend a few days at the shore. They will make their home in Chicago, and on Oct. 1 they will leave for an extended trip through the West.

Major and Mrs. A. C. Ducat announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte, to Lieut. Girard Lindsley McEntee, jr., 7th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place early in December, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Harris announce the engagement of their daughter, Eddie, to Lieut. Fletcher Lamar Sheffield, U.S.N., the marriage to be solemnized at their colonial home in Vineville, Macon, Ga., at six o'clock, on the evening of Oct. 9, 1907.

Mrs. H. A. Lauman, of Columbus, Ohio, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Catherine, to Capt. Roy L. Taylor, of the Coast Artillery, now stationed at Fort Adams, R.I.

Miss L. Helen Bricker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bricker, and sister of Capt. Edwin D. Bricker, U.S.A., and Lieut. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., was married on Sept. 18 in the Methodist Episcopal church at Chambersburg, Pa., to Prof. Ralph Erskine Rearick, of Stamford, Conn., the bride's pastor, Rev. George M. Glenn, officiating, assisted by Rev. Alfred F. Waldo, pastor of Central Presbyterian church. The matron of honor was Mrs. William L. Maize, of Philadelphia, the bride's sister; the bridesmaids, Miss Elsie Bell, of York; Miss Georgiana Evans, of West Chester; Miss Helen Mosser, of Williamsport. The best man was James P. Cassidy, Pittsburg, and the ushers, Capt. Edwin D. Bricker, U.S.A.; Lieut. William F. Bricker, U.S.N.; Charles Baker, Columbus, O.; William H. Baker, Washington, D.C.; Maurice Rithey and Alexander Sharpe. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Governors Island, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1907, after an illness of some ten days. Colonel Greer, who stood No. 1 on the list of colonels of Ordnance, was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 4, 1844, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1863, and was graduated as a second lieutenant in June, 1867, and assigned to the Ordnance Department. He was an officer held in high esteem, and among other duties he served at the Military Academy as assistant professor of mathematics from August, 1870, to November 21, 1873, and also as assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery. He served as assistant ordnance officer at Augusta Arsenal, Me.; at the Springfield Armory, Mass., and was recorder of the board to select a magazine for the U.S. Service, from November, 1877, to April 3, 1878. He was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Missouri, and was in command of the Fort Leavenworth ordnance depot from October, 1883, to July, 1887. He was next on duty as assistant ordnance officer at the New York Arsenal, and was a member of the Ordnance Board and of the board for testing rifle cannon. He was subsequently instructor of ordnance at Providence, R.I.; was in command of the Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and his last assignment to duty was at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y. He was promoted first lieutenant June 23, 1874; captain, May 10, 1878; major, April 17, 1894; lieutenant colonel, June 14, 1902, and colonel, Jan. 19, 1904. Funeral services were held on Sept. 20 and the remains, under military escort, were sent to North East, Pa., for interment.

Capt. Benjamin M. Gerardin, adjutant of the 4th Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, died at his residence in Jersey City on Sept. 15. He was a most conscientious and painstaking officer, devoted to his duties, and spent a large portion of his time at the armory in connection with his military work. His death will be a great loss to the regiment and the state. The books and papers of his office were most carefully kept, and his records were considered model ones. Captain Gerardin first joined the regiment as a private in February, 1879, and after serving as sergeant and second lieutenant he was appointed adjutant of the regiment in 1884, a position he filled with great credit up to the time of his death. During the war with Spain he served as adjutant of the volunteer regiment.

The funeral of Mrs. Frank Rorschach, murdered wife of Lieutenant Rorschach, U.S.N., took place in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 12. The two negroes arrested on suspicion are still in custody, but the belief is growing that a white man committed the crime.

Dr. George Archbold, a well-known consulting chemist, who died of cancer of the liver at his home, 126 Monticello avenue, Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 16, 1907, was appointed chief chemist of the War Department in 1890 and built and equipped the naval laboratory at Washington. He held this position two years.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Samuel Myers Mills, U.S.A., retired, was held with full military honors at West Point on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19; services at the cadet chapel at 3:45 p.m. The following were the honorary pallbearers: Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Major Gen. J. F. Bell, Major Gen. A. E. Bates, Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery; Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Colonel Anderson, Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy. The remains, in charge of an officer accompanied by six non-commissioned officers of Coast Artillery as body bearers, were met at the dock by the funeral caisson with the necessary horses and drivers from the detachment of artillery, and the detachment of cavalry, mounted, under command of Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., acting as escort, and were conveyed to the chapel. A guard of honor consisting of one non-commissioned officer and three privates from the detachment of engineers received the remains at the chapel and guarded them until the funeral. The U.S. Corps of Cadets under command of the commandant of cadets, accompanied by the U.S. Military Academy Band and detachment of field musicians, acted as escort.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles S. Wainwright, U.S.V., who served as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 1st New York Light Artillery in the Civil War, died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 13. He was breveted brigadier general of Volunteers for brave, constant and efficient service in the battles and marches of the campaign.

Mrs. Richard Lodor, wife of General Lodor, U.S.A., retired, died at 317 West 93d street, New York city, Sept. 19, 1907. The funeral services will be held on Sept. 21, Chaplain Edwin Banks Smith officiating, and the interment will be at Trenton, N.J.

DEATH OF MAJOR CARROLL.

Major James Carroll, surgeon, U.S.A., curator of the Army Medical Museum, died in Washington on Sept. 16, 1907, of a peculiar affection of the heart which seized him after experimenting with yellow fever germs in Cuba. He was associated with the late Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U.S.A., in the study of yellow fever bacillus from 1897 to 1902. Dr. Carroll submitted to the bite of an infected mosquito which had previously bitten three persons with well marked cases of yellow fever. Four days after Dr. Carroll was taken ill with a severe attack of that disease. He recovered ultimately but with impaired health. His case was the first of experimental yellow fever on record and it demonstrated to the medical world that the yellow fever bacillus was spread by mosquitoes. He was born in England in 1854 and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He had been professor of bacteriology and clinical microscopy at the Army Medical School. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Oct. 27, 1902, and had previously served as hospital steward, first sergeant and sergeant in the 7th U.S. Infantry, and private, corporal and sergeant in the 1st U.S. Infantry, enlisting in the latter regiment Jan. 9, 1874. He received the degree of M.D., University of Maryland, in 1891.

Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., in officially announcing the death of Major Carroll, says in part: "It is with great regret that the announcement is made to medical officers of the Army of the death of Major James Carroll, surgeon, which occurred at his home in Washington on the afternoon of Sept. 16 after a protracted illness of about seven months. The death of Major Carroll removes from the scene of his labors the last of the three active members (Walter Reed, James Carroll and Jesse W. Lazear) of the board appointed to investigate epidemic diseases in Cuba, and which made the great discovery of the mode of transmission of yellow fever by a species of mosquito. He was promoted to the grade of major, surgeon, by special act of Congress, March 2, 1907, on account of his services in connection with the discovery of the mode of transmission of yellow fever, and the courage shown by him in subjecting himself to experiment with a view to demonstrating the method of transmission by a mosquito. Doctor Carroll's was the first experimental case of yellow fever. He suffered a very severe attack, to which he attributed a heart trouble which finally caused his death. Dr. Carroll's interest in the subject of yellow fever did not cease with the discovery of the method of its transmission, but he continued to make many independent contributions to the literature on the subject. His untimely death is a misfortune not only to his corps and the Army, but to the entire medical profession at large." Funeral services over the remains of Major Carroll were held at his late residence, 1433 Clifton street, Washington, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont avenue Christian church, assisted by Major Charles C. Pierce, chaplain, U.S.A., officiated. The funeral was under military auspices. The body was accompanied to Arlington by a troop of the 13th U.S. Cavalry. The pallbearers, all of the Medical Corps of the Army, were: Col. V. Havard, Major William D. Crosby, Major Charles F. Mason, Major M. W. Ireland, Major Charles Lynch and Major P. F. Straub. The active pallbearers were six non-commissioned officers of the Army Hospital Corps. National Lodge, No. 12, F.A.A.M., attended the funeral. Major Carroll having been a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN GRIMES WALKER.

It can hardly be questioned that the most powerful personal influence in the Navy, during the period between his return to active duty in 1881 and his retirement in 1897, was that of John Grimes Walker, whose death is reported this week. Like all men of strong individuality, Walker was the target of much hostile criticism, but that he was an intelligent and progressive officer, devoted to the interests of the Service, cannot be doubted, nor can it be doubted that the exceptional influence he had in the councils of the government was exerted on the whole for the promotion of naval interests and an increase of naval efficiency. His influence was the legitimate result of his professional knowledge, his progressive views, his sound common sense, his indefatigable industry, his executive ability and his measurable freedom from the paralyzing influence of excessive conservatism, though he may have been helped, as his critics have contended, by family influence.

"Walker," said an officer once, who had served under him, "was the only man who invariably did just what was right at the right time. I never even heard the excellence of his judgment called into question for a moment. His intuition was simply wonderful, and he backed it with an amount of professional skill that was unequalled by any officer in the Service."

Describing his personal characteristics, the New York Tribune says: "In personal appearance Admiral Walker did not convey the impression of a naval officer. He wore 'Dundreary' whiskers, and the most flattering photographs of him suggested a prosperous banker. In many ways he showed the influences of his New England ancestry. He had the nasal tone which some people of that section have, and possessed a keen appreciation of humor which manifested itself in casual and original remark. He was wont to tell a story which illustrates as well as anything his failure to live up to the Service conception of naval appearance, as well as his appreciation of the humorous. A brisk young naval officer one day rushed into the reception room of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and petulantly demanded of the farmer-looking person in civilian attire who was walking up and down the room:

"Is Walker in?"

"The plain individual thus addressed stopped short, looked the caller over with a quizzical gaze, and replied with most insinuating deliberation:

"Don't be so formal. Call me John."

"Whereupon the junior naval officer, who had heard much and shared the common fear of the mighty Walker, is said to have collapsed."

Admiral Walker died suddenly of heart disease on September 15, 1907, at High Pasture, near Ogunquit, Me., in his seventy-second year. He was born in Millsborough, N.H., March 20, 1835; was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Iowa Oct. 5, 1850, and was graduated at the head of his class, being made a past midshipman in 1856. Cruising to Brazil in the sloop Fal-mouth and the frigate St. Lawrence in 1858-59, he was commissioned lieutenant during the cruise. His first shore duty was as instructor in mathematics at the Naval Academy during 1859-60. During 1860-61 he served on the Susquehanna and Connecticut of the Atlantic coast.

He was later in the gunboat Winona, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and fought with Admiral Farragut at the passage of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson and the capture of New Orleans; operations against Vicksburg in the summer of 1862, including the passage of the batteries both ways. His first command was the ironclad Baron De Kalb, of the Mississippi Squadron, and as lieutenant commander he took charge in July, 1862. He took part in the operations against Vicksburg in the winter of 1862-3, the two attacks on Haines Bluff, engagement at Arkansas Post, Agawao Paso Expedition, with the attack on Fort Pemberton, capture of Yazoo city, and the expedition up the Yazoo River to destroy steamers. He had three sharp fights, in one of which the De Kalb was blown up and destroyed by a torpedo. He commanded a naval battery in the 15th Army Corps at the siege of Vicksburg; was in command of the gunboat Sac of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and took part in the capture of Wilmington, N.C., and forts, with the exception of Fort Fisher.

Immediately after the Civil War Walker was given the command of the Shawmut of the Brazil Squadron, and in 1866, was promoted to the grade of commander at the age of thirty-one as a special promotion for war service. He served as Assistant Superintendent at the Naval Academy, 1866-69, and in 1869-70 he went to sea as commander of the frigate Sabine on a special cruise to Europe and Brazil. After a tour of duty as lighthouse inspector he became secretary of the Lighthouse Board and completely reorganized that bureau, placing it on its present high plane of efficiency. He was appointed captain in 1877. For a short time he obtained a leave of duty to enter the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, but forsook this for active duty in the Navy. In 1881 he was made Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and served until 1889. He was promoted commodore in February, 1889, and was assigned command of the squadron of evolution, the first steel ships, his flagship being the Chicago. Known as "The White Squadron," the fleet made a trip to the Mediterranean, returned to Brazil and cruised along the Atlantic coast. He was in command of the South Atlantic and North Atlantic Stations, 1890-93, and was sent to Montevideo when American relations with Chile became acute in 1891. He hauled down his flag in May, 1893, and was promoted rear admiral in January, 1894. He was in command of the Pacific Station for special duty in the Hawaiian Islands, 1894; was chairman of the Lighthouse and Deep Water Boards, and was retired for age March 20, 1897. Admiral Walker was widely known because of his great interest in and long official connection with the project for a canal which would join the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On the subject of the Isthmian Canal few Americans knew more than he did. President McKinley made him chairman of the Canal Commission in 1897 and Admiral Walker reported in favor of the Nicaragua route. He repeated his recommendation in 1889, when a new commission was appointed, but when the French offered to sell their Panama work and rights for \$40,000,000 he favored that route.

Funeral services will be held in All Souls' Unitarian church, Washington, Sept. 21. The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Washington for interment at Arlington. The escort which will accompany the ashes of the Admiral will be composed of a battalion of marines, two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Civil Engr. Joseph S. Shultz, U.S.N., at Schenectady, N.Y., on Sept. 18.

Capt. Harry C. Williams, Field Art., U.S.A., recently in the United States on leave, has rejoined his command, the 2d Battery, in Cuba.

Mrs. Alexander Finley and daughter will leave the homestead, Hot Springs, Va., and return to their country home, Haverford, Pa., Oct. 1.

A daughter, Margaret Hildegard, was born to the wife of Mr. John Walcott Thompson at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 10. Mr. Thompson is a son of Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, and a brother of Capt. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th U.S. Inf.

A monument commemorative of the Massachusetts soldiers who fell in the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War was dedicated in the national cemetery at Winchester, Va., Sept. 16. The monument was erected under an appropriation of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Major H. B. Hersey, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, who was a member of the Wellman Chicago Record-Herald Arctic Expedition, arrived at Tromsø, Norway, Sept. 14, from Spitzbergen, on board the fishing boat Gotfried. Walter Wellman sailed for Germany on the same day, whence he will go to France and begin preparations for another attempt to reach the North Pole in 1908.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, by its council, in appreciation of the patriotism, high character and ability of the late Capt. William F. Carey, U.S. Vol., has adopted and spread upon the minutes of the Commandery a resolution expressive of the loss it has sustained in his death and extending heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

The Mary Kingsley medal, instituted by the School for the Study of Tropical Diseases, Liverpool, England, to commemorate Miss Mary Kingsley, the African traveler, has been awarded, among others, to Dr. Carlos Finlay, chief sanitary officer of Cuba, who originated the theory that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes; and to Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., who as chief sanitary officer at Havana gave practical effect in 1902 to the discoveries of Dr. Finlay and succeeded in banishing the disease from Havana.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, sister of the wife of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in an attractive costume of cream white and black striped French broadcloth, combined with lace and black silk trimmings, with which was worn a large hat of purple straw with black and white feathers, arrived at New York on the Lusitania on Sept. 13. She was met by the General and Mrs. Grant and left for Chicago, where it is Mrs. Palmer's intention to remain for an indefinite period. She has no plans for the future and does not intend to return to Europe for some time at least.

Sunday evening services at Fort Hancock, N.J., this summer have been attended by large and interested audiences of enlisted men, attracted by Chaplain Headley's use of large illustrative paintings. On Thursday, Sept. 12, "Holy Communion" was celebrated, Chaplain Smith, of Governors Island, assisting. In the evening Chaplain Smith delivered a popular lecture, the first of the series of Chaplain Headley's course of fall and winter entertainments, to a large audience. Subject, "A Trip Through Europe and in Egypt," illustrated by over one hundred fine lantern slides taken mainly by himself while abroad.

Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, 8th U.S. Cav., arrived in Havana from the United States Sept. 13.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ensign Charles E. Smith, U.S.N., on Sept. 3 at Leesburg, Va.

Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U.S.A., is among guests recently registered at the Hotel Gotham, New York.

Midshipman H. T. Kays, U.S.N., is at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

A son, William Weeks Ragsdale, was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d U.S. Inf., on Sept. 11.

A daughter, "Emma," was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th U.S. Inf., on Sept. 7, at Washington, Pa.

A son, Horace F. Sykes, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11.

A daughter, Helen McCannon Nelson, was born to the wife of Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Sept. 15.

Dr. F. H. Stibbens, U.S.N., from San Francisco, Cal., is due in Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, where he will attend the U.S. Naval Medical School.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, U.S.N., after a leave spent with his father, Hon. Alexander McDowell, in Sharon, Pa., has returned to Washington for duty in the Navy Department.

Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Dempsey, of Richmond, Va., were on Sept. 15 the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Dempsey at their home on South Fairfax street, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, Pay Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Stevens gave a dinner at the Hotel Angus, St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of Sept. 11, in honor of Rear Admial Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N.

Midshipman Richard F. Bernard, U.S.N., entertained at an afternoon tea on board the U.S.S. Louisiana at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 12, in honor of Miss Gill, of Petersburg, and had as his guests Mrs. John Quinby, Miss Lucy Quinby and Miss Margaret Gill.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., left Newport, R.I., Sept. 16, for Norfolk, Va., to read a paper on Sept. 19, opening the discussion on the relative merits of the Newport, Galveston and Des Moines city charters at the meeting of the American League of Municipalities.

Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, of the 23d U.S. Inf., delivered a delightful lecture on the "Birds of the Philippines" before the pupils of the Model School at the Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 9. The pupils and visitors gave a rising vote of thanks for this lecture.

Arrivals at The Breslin Hotel, New York city, this week, included the following: Surg. C. J. Decker, U.S. N.; Lieut. J. A. Campbell, Jr., U.S.N.; Mrs. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, wife of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N.; Capt. W. J. Barnette, U.S.N., and Major D. Williams, U.S.M.C.

Capt. James B. Kemper, of the 11th U.S. Infantry, arrived at Kansas City, Mo., this week, from Cuba on special duty. He joined his mother at the Hotel Baltimore and will there await the arrival of his family from Fort Russell. Captain Kemper returns to Cuba on one of the October transports.

Capt. J. Carlisle Delfries was appointed national secretary of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, on Sept. 9 by Gen. John R. Brooke, the national commander, succeeding Col. George B. Donavin. Steps for a grand and large reunion of all the veterans of the Porto Rican campaign are under way.

A daughter, Elizabeth Greenfield, was born on Sept. 10 at Washington, Pa., to the wife of Robert W. Darragh, of Beaver, Pa. Mrs. Darragh is the daughter of the late Col. A. L. Hawkins, 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., and sister of Capt. C. E. Hawkins, 2d U.S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th U.S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, Major Cornelius De Witt Willcox and Capt. Robert E. L. Michie and George H. Shelton, all of the United States Army, who were guests of the German Emperor at the recent maneuvers of the German Imperial army, arrived in Vienna Sept. 17. The Austrian war ministry and army officers gave the visitors an exceedingly hearty welcome.

Midshipman Frederick W. Millner, U.S.N., entertained at an afternoon tea on board the U.S.S. Louisiana at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 9. Those present were Mrs. Stark Sutton, Miss Arabella Hitch, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, of Annapolis; Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Margaret Van Paten, Lieut. Ralph S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., and Midshipmen Richard F. Bernard and Samuel L. Henderson, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., will attend the anniversary of the founding of the Schley Association in Philadelphia next month. The first Schley club was organized in that city in 1899 by young business and professional men. After that sprang up the Schley, Jr., Schley 3d and Schley 4th clubs. It was finally decided to amalgamate them all under the name of the Schley Association.

Mrs. Wm. B. Walker, now visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. T. C. Goodman, at Portland, Ore., has received a cable message from her husband that he sailed from Hong Kong Aug. 29 on the Empress of Japan and would join her about Sept. 16. After a few weeks' visit at Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and children will visit the principal cities in the East before returning to Hong Kong via Europe.

Mrs. Wyeth, wife of Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Med. Dept., U.S. Army, with her children has been spending several weeks at 87 Hawthorne avenue, East Orange, N.J. They will leave the latter part of September for Baltimore, Md., where Mrs. Wyeth will spend the winter at "The Albion," corner Richmond and Cathedral streets. Miss Dorothy will attend the Arundel school in Baltimore and Mr. Churchill Wyeth returns to St. Luke's school at Wayne, near Philadelphia.

"Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., is in town," says the Burlington, Vermont, Free Press and Times of Sept. 14, "a guest at the Van Ness House. Colonel Schuyler is on duty representing the United States with the National Guard, State of New York, where he is doing splendid service. His many friends will remember him most pleasantly as the commanding officer of the 2d Cavalry, and of Fort Ethan Allen some years ago, and are glad to welcome him back to Vermont."

The monument to the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., just completed, is the largest now standing in Arlington Cemetery. The base is ten feet square and the monument is thirty-seven feet high. The shaft is twenty-eight feet long and weighs 21,000 pounds, while the total weight of the monument is 76,000 pounds. It took six months to complete the work. The monument was erected by General Wheeler's three daughters, who are now living at Wheeler, Ala. The monument stands on the lawn directly in front of the mansion and a little to the right of the monument to General Sheridan.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th U.S. Inf., who has been on leave, is again in command of Fort Bliss, Tex.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. David Livingston Roscoe, 1st U.S. Cav., at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 9.

Mrs. S. C. Ellis, with her little daughter, Dorothy, is located for the winter at 104 West 86th street, New York.

Capt. W. C. McFarland, U.S.A., and family have taken an apartment for the coming year at Motz strasse 33, Berlin, Germany.

Mrs. Ferdinand Halier, daughter of the late Major Thomas J. Gregg, U.S.A., gave birth to a son in Hamburg, Germany, on July 29 last.

Capt. Otto Becker, U.S.A., who has been abroad over a year, is returning to the United States, accompanied by his daughter, sailing from Bremen Sept. 28.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., Police Commissioner of New York city, returned from his summer vacation Sept. 13, and resumed his police duties.

Miss Sophia Pearson Casey, daughter of Rear Admiral Casey, U.S.N., has been visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. F. Merry at "Merry Farm," Edgencourt, Me.

Major D. Mortimer Lee, U.S.A., who has been spending the summer in Noank, Conn., is to spend the winter with friends at 23 Harvard avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., retired, was among those attending the annual encampment of the G.A.R. in Saratoga, N.Y., last week, and kept open house at the United States Hotel.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Swinburne gave a large reception on board the U.S.S. Charleston at Seattle on Sept. 14, prior to the Charleston's departure for San Francisco.

Comdr. J. M. Helm, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Pacific Station, has been assigned to duty under the Lighthouse Board and as naval secretary of that board on the detachment of Rear Admiral Sebree.

Comdr. W. N. Little, U.S.N., expects to leave Fort Bayard, N.M., in a few days, having recovered his health, to get a month's leave of absence and then resume duty. His address will be Care of Union League Club, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Avery, wife of Capt. Frank P. Avery, U.S.A., retired, is at her apartment at the Portsmouth, Washington, D.C., having returned from Virginia to spend a month with Captain Avery, who is on a month's leave of absence from Cuba.

Lieut. J. G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., sailed Sept. 9 from Panama via Pacific Mail S.S. Co., and is scheduled to arrive at San Francisco Oct. 6. Lieutenant Steese was at Panama for twelve days going over the work with the different officers of the Engineer Corps on duty there.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N. (rank of rear admiral, retired), and who in point of service is the oldest chaplain in the Navy, having served four years in the Civil War as a line officer, has again been officiating as chaplain of the New York Navy Yard in place of Chaplain Isaacs, absent on leave.

Surg. Andrew R. Wentworth, U.S.N., entertained very delightfully at an afternoon tea on board the U.S.S. Louisiana on Sept. 10, at Norfolk, Va. Those enjoying Dr. Wentworth's hospitality were Mrs. John Urquhart, Miss Anna Williams, Misses Jane and Elizabeth Neely, Capt. John W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Charles H. Fischer, U.S.N., and Ensign Nathan W. Post, U.S.N.

Three officers of the Imperial Japanese navy visited the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Sept. 19, and after paying their respects to Superintendent Charles J. Badger were shown through the buildings and grounds by Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach. The visitors were Lieut. Comdr. Garo Tomonaga, Lieut. and Naval Constr. S. Yashida and Mr. N. Yamogata.

Sir Thomas Lipton will make another attempt in 1908 to regain the America's Cup for Great Britain. The announcement was made on Sept. 13 by Sir Thomas in London and by the Secretary of the Royal Irish Yacht Club at Dublin. The challenge, the fourth made by Sir Thomas, which goes to the New York Yacht Club in the name of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, was mailed from Dublin Sept. 13.

Mrs. Lee, widow of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and her daughter, Miss Virginia Lee, arrived in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 13, and are guests at the residence of Mrs. William S. Greene, where they will remain until the marriage of Miss Lee and Lieut. John Carter Montgomery, 7th Cav., U.S.A., Sept. 25. The invitations to the ceremony, which will be performed in historic Christ Episcopal church, in Washington, D.C., have just been issued. Lieutenant Montgomery has been stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., where Miss Lee's brother, Lieut. George Mason Lee, 7th U.S. Cav., and her sister, Mrs. Brown, wife of Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th U.S. Cav., have their homes.

Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, left Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, for Cleveland, where he will meet Representative Burton, president of the Internal Waterway Commission, and the two will proceed to Lorain, Ohio, to join several other members of the commission. From Lorain they will proceed to Duluth by water. Arriving at Duluth the party will go by rail to St. Paul and from there by boat to Keokuk, Iowa. At that point the Mississippi River Commission's inspection boat Mississippi will be awaiting President Roosevelt and the commission will also tie up until the Presidential party arrives and boards the boat Oct. 27 for the trip to Memphis.

Among the newly-elected officers of the New York Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion, to take command at the meeting at Delmonico's on the evening of Oct. 2, are Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commander; Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., junior vice-commander; Pay Insp. John Furey, U.S.N., treasurer; Brig. Gen. James N. Wheelan, U.S.A., and Chief Engr. Jas. H. Chasmar, U.S.N., members of council. Among the candidates to be elected are Rear Admiral Arthur Bayard Speyers, U.S.N., and Capt. Daniel Delehaney Vincent Stuart, U.S.N., as members of the first class, and Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., as member of the first class by inheritance from his father, Major Gen. John Adams Dix.

Lord Brassey, the well-known authority on naval subjects, presiding at a meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, England, Sept. 18, appeared in a new role—that of an advocate of the State ownership of railroads. He referred to the growing demand that the railroads should be managed solely in the interests of the public service. In Continental Europe, he added, where the railroads were the property of the state, the requirements of the public were fully considered and the results to the treasury were satisfactory, while in Great Britain competition was carried to excess, an immense amount of capital was wasted, shippers were dissatisfied with the burdensome rates and the employees were discontented with their wages and hours of labor.

A son, Macon Wesson, was born to the wife of Capt. C. M. Wesson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser, U.S.N., at Warrenton, Va., Sept. 10.

A garden party was given at Barnstable, Mass., on Sept. 17 by Mr. and Mrs. Bowles to Admiral Evans and the officers of his fleet.

Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Jarvis are visiting Miss Vanderslice at St. Martin's, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., have left Norfolk, Va., for a visit of about ten days with Lieutenant Brumby's family in Athens, Ga.

Mrs. Middleton S. Guest, wife of Dr. Guest, U.S.N., and her small daughter, are at Fort Monroe, Va., where they will remain until late in October.

Comdr. J. M. Helm, U.S.N., has been selected for duty as naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board on the detachment of Rear Admiral Sebree from that office.

Edward Sumner Brewster was born to the wife of Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., Sept. 15, 1907. He is a grandson of Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, U.S.N.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Helen Fargo Squiers, daughter of Herbert G. Squiers, U.S. Minister to Panama, to Joseph Jenkins Lee, U.S. Minister to Guatemala. Mr. Squiers resigned as a lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Cavalry in 1891.

Lieut. William Walter Smith, U.S.N., who has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to leave the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, spent several days this past week visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Spear at their country place at Wallingford, Pa.

Mrs. Eugene Hendley, daughter of Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, and Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., for a short visit to Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Kuhn, at Fort Monroe, Va.

First Lieut. Julien E. Ganjot, 11th U.S. Cav., aide-de-camp, was directed to accompany Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., from Denver, Colo., to Basin, Wyo., on his tour for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon certain endurance tests of horses to be held at that place Sept. 16 to 19, 1907.

Major Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., the purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, left Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, for New York, from which city he sailed Sept. 18 for the Isthmus for a conference with Colonel Goethals, the engineer in charge, regarding various official matters. Colonel Hodges will return to Washington in a few days.

Capt. James L. Bevans, Med. Dept., U.S.A., detailed as medical inspector of the Department of the Interior of the provisional government of Cuba, has been assigned to additional duty as advisory surgeon to the municipal government of Havana. In this latter detail he succeeds Major James R. Church, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who is transferred to the Sanitary Department.

Vermont State Day at the Jamestown Exposition was celebrated Sept. 18. Governor Proctor and the Vermont party were met by Exposition officials, and proceeded under escort of the 12th U.S. Cavalry to the auditorium. There were addresses of welcome by President Tucker and other Exposition officials. In the afternoon there was a review by Governor Proctor and party on the Lee parade grounds.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th U.S. Inf., who has been at the Saumur Cavalry School, France, during the last year, is returning to Fort Riley, Kan., to resume his duties at that post. Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th U.S. Cav., who has also been at Saumur with Captain Henry, is recovering from his long illness, but says it is now definitely settled that he will not take part in the contest for the Coupe Internationale des Aeronauts at St. Louis next month.

One of the most striking figures among the foreign officers attending the Swiss maneuvers, just completed, according to a newspaper despatch from Geneva, was Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th U.S. Inf., who, it is said, wore a khaki uniform and a cowboy's hat, in notable contrast to the gold and bright colors of the other attachés. The Swiss President, M. Muller congratulated Captain Schindel on his workmanlike dress, saying: "Captain, you Americans are so practical in every way."

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Sept. 18, 1907, are the following: Capt. C. G. Dwyer, Capt. G. S. Norvell and Capt. H. O. Williams, U.S.A.; Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.; Surg. H. A. May, U.S.N.; Capt. F. M. Hartsock, Surg. E. J. Craig, Col. S. E. Allen, Major W. E. Craighill, U.S.A.; Col. A. L. Varney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Varney; Lieut. C. C. Winnia, Lieut. Philip Mathews and Gen. C. I. Wilson, U.S.A.; Major Henry Jersey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jersey.

Daniel Glass, a member of the Hospital Corps, after giving himself up to the police at Washington and confessing that he had committed the crime of arson and robbery in Canada besides breaking jail, and offering to give himself up to the Canadian authorities, was told that he was not wanted in Canada. On returning to his quarters and resuming his duties he was notified that the Canadian authorities had changed their minds and would send for him. He will be discharged from the Army in the course of ten days and turned over to police at St. Johns, Quebec.

A novel luncheon was served at the bottom of the Sound, five miles off Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., Sept. 13 in the submarine boat Lake. Major Eben Hill, Jr., son of Representative Hill; Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Reed G. Haviland and Miss Martha Newcomb, of Sandwich, Mass., were in the luncheon party. The Lake first made a trip above water, and then dived to the bottom of the Sound, where a specially prepared luncheon was served. The party was under water two hours. Although they found the quarters a trifle warm, nevertheless they enjoyed the experience.

Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who was commissioned captain from Sept. 2, 1907, was born in Siam and appointed a cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service from California June 7, 1886. He was commissioned third lieutenant July 25, 1888; second lieutenant, April 19, 1893, and first lieutenant, April 13, 1902. Captain Carden has been on sea service north and south of Cape Hatteras, on the Great Lakes, and in the Pacific, as well as performing harbor and important special duty. He served five months in 1898 co-operating with the Navy in the war with Spain, and has rendered the most efficient service upon all occasions where good judgment and energy have been required.

The Aztec Club of 1847, which, according to the announcement as published last week, will hold its annual dinner at the New Willard in Washington, Saturday, Oct. 12, was organized in the City of Mexico a month

after the entry of the United States forces, and embraces officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and Volunteers who engaged in the War with Mexico, or their nearest blood relative. The date of the annual dinner is usually Oct. 13, the anniversary of the date on which the club was organized, but on this occasion it is the anniversary of the repulse of Santa Anna at the siege of Puebla. All members who intend to be present at the next dinner should communicate with Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, 1412 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The original members of the club have all passed away, and of later members scarcely a score survive, but its roll of members in the past embraces the names of two Presidents of the United States and half a score of candidates for President and Vice-President, with Army, corps, division and brigade commanders of Union and Confederate armies that would fill a column of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is the second oldest social military organization connected with the wars of the Republic in our country, and the fourth in Great Britain and America.

OBSERVATIONS ON RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Military Information Division of the General Staff has published two more parts in the series of reports of American officers stationed with the Japanese and Russian armies during the recent war. One volume contains the observations of Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, of the 1st Cavalry, and of Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers. The former deals minutely and thoughtfully with the organization of the Japanese army, describes the transport service, the various schools of military instruction, the methods of the staff, and a general view of Japan's military establishment. Captain Judson makes some interesting points on strategy. He claims that Russia should have had her battleships in the Pacific when the war began and declares that if she had she could have crushed the Japanese navy, and indeed would have been so formidable that Japan would not have precipitated the war. He says that the Russians complained to him that they had no suitable high explosive to contend with Shimose. Their melinite which was poured into the shells did not do as good work and was not so easily handled as Shimose, which was put in the shells in the form of a powder. The danger incident to the long railroad haul deterred the Russians from trying to use picric. "From what I saw of Japanese projectiles," says Captain Judson, "I am of the opinion that field batteries should certainly be provided with a high explosive shell for use against buildings, organized centers of defense, hostile batteries in entrenched positions, etc. I can also vouch for the great moral effect of the same." Captain Judson urges that the Russians, being always fronting south, had the sun in their eyes and could not aim well, while the Japanese had the advantage of looking from the sun all the time. Light conditions, it is asserted, should always be considered in connection with accuracy of fire. The other volume in these reports is the report of Major Charles Lynch, of the Medical Department, General Staff. It is a most comprehensive work which is bound to have a distinct value to our medical officers. It sets at rest many matters that have been under discussion as to the comparative efficiency of the medical system in the Japanese army and that of our own.

Captain Judson does not approve of sending military attaches to the field. "Many of them," he says, "will be ill-disposed, for one reason or another. Some will try to 'make records' in getting out information, and some may even try covertly to furnish information to the press." He points out the folly of our neglect of military preparation, which, in case of war, would result in our defeat by a minor nation. He says: "If we should ever have to land troops in Argentina or Chile, we should, I doubt not, be very much surprised and chagrined to witness the advantages secured by those little nations through their adopted systems of military training." Captain Judson thinks it would be economy to cut down the Cavalry to the minimum and devote the savings to improving the Artillery and Infantry. He reports that the effectiveness of modern artillery is less than is popularly imagined. He says that while the Japanese were throwing 11-inch shells into Port Arthur the Russians were laughing at the futile attempts to injure them, the shells doing no damage worthy of the name. The infantry was proved to be the most important military branch, and too much attention cannot be paid to improving its mobility.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1907.

Naval Attaché, Tokyo.
Convey to Ministry of Marine the expression of the United States Navy's deep sympathy for the loss of life in the Kashima accident.

(Signed) METCALF.

Manila, Sept. 14, 1907.

The Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Crook arrived Manila, Sept. 13.

WOOD.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. WAR DEPT., SEPT. 19, 1907.
Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th Inf., relieved from treatment at General Hospital, Presidio San Francisco, and will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Thomas N. Gimperling, 21st Inf., on expiration of present leave will join his company.

Lieut. Col. Robert J. C. Irvine, retired, is detailed for duty with the militia of Michigan.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 26th Inf., to 9th Inf., and Capt. Harry S. Howland, 9th Inf., to 26th Inf.

First Lieut. Robert H. Pieron in addition to present duty at Fort Mason, will report in person to commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty as attending surgeon at San Francisco.

First Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., is transferred from the 80th Co. to unassigned list.

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister and Capt. Christopher C. Colins are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Riley, vice Captains Eugene R. Whitmore and Horace D. Bloomberg.

The orders of May 11, W.D., directing Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., to proceed to the Philippine Islands, are revoked; Lieutenant Bain is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with the company of the 2d Battalion of Engrs., and to take the course of instruction at the Engineer School.

G.O. 169, AUG. 14, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.
The tables which form a part of the above order, the new Army uniform order, appear on pages 76 and 77 of this issue. We published a summary of the order in our issue of Sept. 7.

G.O. 184, SEPT. 3, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order rescinds G.O. 84, W.D., April 11, 1907, and substitutes new instructions therefor relating to the target year for all arms of the Service, which will begin Jan. 1 and end Dec. 31; the annual allowance of ammunition and details as to seacoast Artillery practice.

G.O. 191, SEPT. 13, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order rescinds G.O. No. 133, W.D., July 23, 1906, and substitutes new regulations governing the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kan. (hereinafter known as the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery). The Mounted Service School will include: (a) the Training School for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers; (b) the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers; (c) the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. The object of the school is to give practical instruction. Theoretical instruction will be confined to the needs of the school, and will be carried on concurrently with the practical instruction.

The order gives full details as to the personnel of the school and the instruction.

The commandant of the school is to be a general officer, and he will command the post of Fort Riley. There is to be detailed annually for a tour of instruction at the mounted service school not exceeding twenty-four officers of Cavalry and twelve officers of Field Artillery, to be selected from captains or lieutenants recommended by regimental commanders or by the chief of staff. Officers of other branches of this service also may be admitted upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff. For each student officer detailed there also will be detailed by the adjutant general of the Army, upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment, especially selected for aptitude, who will be so trained as to prepare them to act as assistant instructors in such work of instruction as may be assigned to graduates of the school. Provision is also made for the detail of enlisted men to enter the training school for farriers and horseshoers.

G.O. 192, SEPT. 14, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.
I.—Paragraphs 44, 61, 64, 66 and 90, G.O., No. 105, W.D., May 11, 1907, are amended to read as follows:

44. Service practice will be held at such times as may be designated by artillery district commanders. Except as provided in Paragraph 2, G.O., No. 83, W.D., April 10, 1907, information as to the time of practice will not be communicated to anyone who is to take part in it more than one week prior to the time set for the beginning thereof.

An artillery district commander will not direct a company to hold Service target practice until he shall have satisfied himself through personal inspections that the company is well instructed and proficient in all the details of the service of the battery at which the company will hold practice.

61. All trial shots will be fired at fixed targets. The standard pyramidal target supplied by the Ordnance Department will be used for guns and mortars.

64. The firing of all trial shots and the observation of the splashes thereof will be made under the supervision of the fire commander. The greatest care will be exercised to insure an accurate determination of the splashes of these shots with reference to the fixed target.

66. The shorts and overs will be observed from the tug anchored opposite the target and as nearly as possible at right angles to the line joining the gun and target. These shorts and overs will be signaled to the battery firing and will be used by the battery commander in determining the muzzle velocity to be assumed for the subsequent record shots. The positions of both tug and target immediately before and after each shot will be observed by the position finders of the battery firing and these positions plotted on the plotting board.

90. For all Service practice, except with calibers below six-inch, there will be three officers, not belonging to the company firing, detailed as observers on the tug, who shall be provided with instruments for determining shorts and overs. These officers will be detailed by the artillery district commander from any posts in the district. In case three officers are not available in the district, timely report of that fact should be made by the artillery district commander to the department commander, who will order from other artillery districts in his department such additional artillery officers as may be necessary for this purpose.

The results of the observations on the tug will not be called or spoken aloud by an observer, but will be recorded without comment by the observer as soon as made.

The points of attachment of the towline to the targets and the point on the towline at the position occupied by the observers on the tug will be marked by tying cloth around the towline or by other suitable means. Immediately after the practice and while still wet the towline will be detached from the tug and targets, stretched and measured accurately between the points marked, under the supervision of the senior officer detailed as an observer on the tug, and the results of this measurement will be entered on Form 823 as the length of the towline. No allowance will be made for sag.

II.—Par. 62 and 63, G.O., No. 105, W.D., May 11, 1907, are rescinded.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 193, SEPT. 14, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.
I.—Par. 734, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

734. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all mechanics, laborers, and workmen employed by the several staff departments. The service of mechanics and laborers employed by contractors in the execution of public works, including the construction of barracks, quarters, or other buildings on military reservations, is also limited and restricted to eight hours in each calendar day, and no officer or contractor shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency. There are exceptions from the operation of this rule: (1) The officers and crews of vessels; (2) teamsters, packers, and other employees belonging to wagon and pack trains when engaged in field service or in the prosecution of military operations; (3) persons employed as cooks and cooks' helpers, overseers of labor of prisoners, and others who, owing to the nature of their employment being peculiar, may be decided by the Secretary of War, upon the facts being reported to him, to be neither laborers nor mechanics within the meaning of the Eight-Hour Law. All exceptions on the ground of extraordinary emergency will be promptly reported to the Secretary of War.

All contracts for the execution of public works, including the erection of buildings for the use of the military establishment, will contain a stipulation restricting the service of mechanics and laborers to eight hours per day, and officers charged with the supervision and execution of such contracts will report all violations of such stipulation to the head of the bureau charged with the prosecution of the work.

II.—Paragraph 1299, Army Regulations, as amended by Paragraph I, G.O., No. 144, W.D., Aug. 15, 1906, and by Paragraph II, G.O., No. 176, W.D., Oct. 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

1299. The officers hereinafter designated are on duty that requires them to be mounted, and are entitled to pay as mounted officers when their accounts are accompanied by their certificates that they were mounted at their own expense: Officers temporarily attached to staff corps, or to organizations of cavalry, field artillery, and mounted infantry; regularly detailed assistants to the Chief of Artillery; the authorized staff officers of artillery districts; officers serving as military attachés to the embassies and legations of the United States at foreign capitals; instructors and student officers at the United States Signal School, and the United States Army Staff College.

Upon the certificate of the Secretary of War, the commander of an army, army corps, or of a territorial division or department, that an officer is performing duty which requires him to be mounted such officer is entitled to mounted pay; said certificate will be made upon the first pay voucher on which the officer claims mounted pay; will set forth that the duty involved required the officer to be mounted, and will be cited upon subsequent vouchers on which mounted pay under said certificate is claimed. An officer claiming mounted pay must personally certify on each account that he was mounted at his

own expense and additionally on accounts subsequent to the first that he has continued on the particular mounted duty in question.

III.—Paragraph 1800, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1800. The officers hereinafter designated are by law entitled to mounted pay: Officers of the staff corps, whether permanent or detailed; officers of cavalry; officers of field artillery; authorized aides duly appointed; regimental staff officers; acting judge advocates detailed under the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and lieutenants and captains detailed to the General Staff Corps.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

WILLIAM F. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 194, SEPT. 16, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Announced the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Preble, Me., situated at Spring Point, on the east side of Portland Harbor, in Cumberland county, in accordance with a recent survey of the same made under the direction of the United States Engineer Office at Portland, Me.

G.O. 110, SEPT. 11, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, Companies A and B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will take station at Fort Mason, Cal.

G.O. 112, SEPT. 12, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Rescinds G.O. 13, Headquarters Department of California, March 2, 1907, and substitutes new instructions relative to field training of cavalry, field artillery and infantry.

G.O. 45, SEPT. 5, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
Major Augustus P. Blockson, I.G., having reported, is announced as assistant to the inspector general of the Department, with station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

G.O. 46, SEPT. 13, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.
Under the provisions of Paragraph 193, A.R., 1904, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

WILLIAM A. MANN, Lieut. Col., 6th Inf.

G.O. 52, SEPT. 4, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
So much of the final clause of Section e, Par. 1, G.O. 2, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to hard bread, is amended to read as follows: hard bread will be issued only when impracticable to use flour or soft bread.

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 59, SEPT. 13, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated Sept. 6, 1907, the 23d Infantry and 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., now at Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Va., will proceed to Canton, Ohio, in time to arrive at that city not later than the morning of Sept. 29, 1907, for the purpose of performing guard and police duty in connection with the dedication of the McKinley monument, which will take place at Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1907. Commanding officers upon arrival at Canton, Ohio, will report to Brig. Gen. J. M. K. Davis, U.S.A., for duty, and upon completion of this duty they will return to Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Va.

G.O. 60, SEPT. 16, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
I.—So much of G.O. 47, c.s., these headquarters, as publishes the name of 1st Sergt. John Mahon, Troop A, 12th Cav., as the twelfth member of the Atlantic Pistol Team for 1907, is revoked.

II.—Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, having reported, is announced as judge advocate of the Department, relieving Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.D.C., as acting judge advocate.

CIR. 20, SEPT. 5, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Dept., A.G.O., Aug. 29, 1907.
The Commanding General, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Sir: Referring to letter from the commanding officer, 22d Infantry, of the 8th instant, forwarded by your endorsement of the 12th, in which information is requested as to the pay status of infantry bandsmen who qualified as expert riflemen or sharpshooters in 1906, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you as follows:

The provision prohibiting bandsmen, except those stationed in the Philippine Islands, from firing, which was first published in G.O. 38, W.D., c.s., is not construed as operating to change the status of bandsmen as "members of an organization armed with the rifle," or to shorten the period of extra pay for a qualification already made, but simply to prevent a requalification, either by actual firing or by means of hold-over classification. Therefore, under the existing regulations, an infantry bandsman who qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooter or marksman during the season of 1906, is entitled to extra pay according to his qualification until the close of the target year of 1907, Dec. 31.

Very respectfully,

J. B. HICKEY, A.G.

Official copy furnished to the commanding general, Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y.
By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 94, SEPT. 9, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav. (detailed in the Pay Department to take effect Sept. 19, 1907), having reported, will report to the Chief Paymaster of the Department, for such duty as he can perform in the Pay Department under his present status, prior to Sept. 19, and on and after that date is assigned to duty as paymaster.

Captain Clark will take station at Omaha, Nebr.

G.O. 95, SEPT. 10, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Troop M, 8th Cav., and the detachment of the Hospital Corps and other personnel of the military establishment serving there, will stand relieved from duty at their camp on the Wind River Reservation near old Fort Washakie, Wyo., on Oct. 1, 1907, and will proceed to their proper station, Fort Robinson, Nebr., by marching.

G.O. 97, SEPT. 11, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Battery C, 5th Field Art., having completed its annual target practice at Fort Riley, Kan., will return to its proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at once, by rail, G.O. No. 77, c.s., these headquarters, being modified accordingly.

G.O. 88, SEPT. 3, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Publishes, in accordance with the provisions of G.O. 124, W.D., series 1905, regulations supplementary to said orders governing the instruction in post and garrison schools in this department.

G.O. 90, SEPT. 6, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.
Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, having reported, is announced as chief paymaster of the department.

G.O. 92, SEPT. 11, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Rescinds G.O. 10 and 13, series of 1906, these headquarters, and gives new instructions relative to garrison and field training.

G.O. 26, JULY 24, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The division commander is pained to announce the death of Major Eugene Coffin, paymaster, U.S.A., at the division hospital, Manila, July 25, of diabetic coma following gangrene of the right hand. Major Coffin was admitted as a patient July 7, on account of an infection of the right hand which continued to develop until amputation became necessary the day before his demise. In his death the Army has lost another of the few remaining veterans of the Civil War, and one whose kindly disposition, devotion to duty and upright life won for him the friendship and affection of all. His devotion to music was second only to devotion to his duties, and his unusual skill as a musician contributed to the pleasure of all who knew him. * * * The heartfelt sympathy of all his comrades is extended to the members of his family

in their bereavement. The officers of the division staff and of the staff of the Department of Luzon will wear the badge of military mourning for a period of thirty days.

By command of Major General Wood:

C. L. HODGES, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 27, JULY 26, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The land transportation and water transportation, Manila, are constituted separate sub-divisions of the Quartermaster's Department at these headquarters, and together with the repair shops connected therewith will be conducted independently by the quartermaster in charge of each, under the immediate supervision of the chief quartermaster of the division.

G.O. 86, AUG. 6, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

Col. Louis M. Maus, asst. surg. gen., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

G.O. 19, SEPT. 11, 1907, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Superintendent congratulates the members of his command upon the following extracts from the report of the Inspector General:

"In conducting the affairs of his office, Captain Franklin, the Treasurer, has maintained the very high standard of excellence, to which attention has in the past often been directed.

"The Quartermaster, Major Carson, is conducting the affairs of his office—involved extensive construction and large expenditures—in a highly commendable manner.

"Improvements in conditions in the Artillery and Cavalry Detachments are very noticeable and deserve special mention, as the Detachment commanders have had many difficulties to contend with.

"The work of the cadets on practice march was excellent. It showed that preliminary instruction had been thorough and it reflects credit on all concerned. The conduct of the cadets while on the march and in camp left nothing to be desired.

"Conditions generally are excellent. The few minor defects noted in my report only emphasize the general excellence. The conditions reflect great credit upon Colonel Scott, the Superintendent; Lieutenant Colonel Howze, the Commandant, and upon all officers of the post upon whom responsibility rests."

By order of Colonel Scott:

J. S. HERRON, Capt., 2d Cav., Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding the department, will proceed to Tacoma thence to American Lake, Wash., on business in connection with maneuver site at the latter place and return to these headquarters. (Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. Frederick W. Cole, now at San Francisco, is relieved from further duty at Philadelphia, and will report at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty as quartermaster at that post, relieving Capt. Harry J. Hirsh, who will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as quartermaster, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Columbus Barracks, relieving Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin of those duties. Captain Chamberlin will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster, Dept. of the Lakes. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M., to take effect on the sailing of the transport from Havana on Sept. 1, and to terminate upon return of the transport sailing from Newport News, Va., to Havana, about Oct. 1, 1907. (Sept. 6, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Moss, having reported will proceed to Sagua la Grande for duty. (Sept. 5, A.C.P.)

The orders directing Capt. Edward P. Nones, Q.M., to proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and assume charge of construction work at that post are revoked. Captain Nones is assigned temporarily to duty in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver H. Bach, now at Fort Williams, Me., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Lewis R. Massie, now at No 1132 Tenth street, N.W., Washington, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the C.O. of Washington Barracks, D.C., who will send him to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Spokes, now at the Pittsburg Storage and Supply Depot, Pittsburg, Pa., will be sent to Newport News, Va., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, who will be sent to Pittsburg, Pa., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Hess, Havana, Cuba, will be sent to Camp Columbia for duty. (Sept. 11, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John C. Christophel will proceed to Fort Lawton for duty. (Sept. 7, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Langdon Gilmore, now at Fort McHenry, Md., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 215, W.D., Sept 13, 1907, relating to Post Q.M. Sergts. John Spokes and Raymond Beale, is revoked. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, C.S., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. George S. Hathaway, U.S.N., Nuevitas, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, Base Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, Mich., for the purpose of making an inspection of the sanitary conditions at those posts, and return to his proper station. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of dental surgeons are ordered: Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed not later than Sept. 25, 1907, to Fort Leavenworth for duty, relieving Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, who will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty, relieving Dental Surg. John A. Alister. The latter will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport sailing for the Philippine Islands, for assignment to duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Herbert C. Woolley is relieved from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and will proceed to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Albion McD. Coffey, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for further orders. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., to proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

The following assistant surgeons are relieved from duty at the posts designated after their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands for assignment to duty: Capt. William P. Woodall, Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. Perry L. Boyer, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; 1st Lt. Frederick S. Macy, Fort Williams, Me. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg., having reported at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven to proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place on or about Nov. 5, 1907, for the Philippines for assignment to duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Leon C. Garcia, Fort Riley, Kas., will report for duty to the C.O. of Battery C, 5th F.A., to accompany that battery to Fort Leavenworth and upon completion of this duty will return to Fort Riley. (Sept. 11, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. G. Parker Dillon will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to the camp of Troops C and D, 1st Cav., in the vicinity of Del Rio, Texas, for temporary duty. (Sept. 6, D.T.)

Contract Surg. G. Parker Dillon will proceed from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for temporary duty with troops going on twenty-one days field service. (Sept. 3, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival at Fort Sill, Okla., of Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., is granted Capt. William P. Woodall, asst. surg. (Sept. 3, D.T.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Cullen will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty not later than Sept. 13, 1907. (Aug. 30, D.T.)

Contract Surg. Elsworth Wilson will proceed from Mohave City, Ariz., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Ernest E. Roberts from duty at Fort Riley to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Leonard P. Bell, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will return to that station, Fort Riley. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States to be held at the Jamestown Exposition, Oct. 15 to 18, 1907: Col. Valery Havard, asst. surg. gen.; Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg.; Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Fred M. Barney from further duty at Fisherman's Point, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Myer for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. James C. Magee, now at Philadelphia, Pa., will proceed to Fort Michie, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surg. gen., upon being relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of the East, will proceed to the proper time to Omaha, Neb., and report in person not later than Oct. 31, 1907, to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty as chief surgeon of that department; Lieutenant Colonel Davis will remain station in New York city pending his departure for Omaha. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, from about Sept. 20, 1907, is granted Contract Surg. John J. Repp. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arnold D. Tuttle, Fort Des Moines, will report to the C.O. of 2d Cavalry, as medical officer of that command en route to St. Joseph, Mo., and upon arrival at the latter place will report to the C.O. of the camp, U.S. troops, thereat, for duty at the hospital to be established at the camp; he will again report for duty at the proper time to the C.O. 2d Cav., to return with that command to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Sept. 9, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Orville G. Brown, asst. surg., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., and report on Sept. 22, 1907, for duty at the camp hospital, and for such duty with the hospital corps detachment in the tournament as may be required of him; upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Brown will return to his proper station, Fort Robinson. (Sept. 9, D. Mo.)

The C.O., Fort Sill, Okla., will send Sergt. First Class John Huff, H.C., now on duty at that post, to Fort Reno, Okla., for temporary duty. (Sept. 5, D.T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Capt. Claude B. Sweezy from duty in Omaha, Neb., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1907, for Manila for duty. Capt. Henry B. Dixon from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Nov. 15, 1907, to San Francisco for further orders. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Fisk, C.E., now at San Francisco, will repair to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1907, instead of Oct. 5, 1907. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, C.E., from duty in Cuba on Sept. 7, 1907, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 5, A.C.P.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corp of Engineers are ordered: Capt. James B. Cavanaugh will transfer the duties of his charge to Capt. Harley B. Ferguson, who will then proceed to add take station at Washington, D.C., for duty. 1st Lieut. William G. Caples from duty under the immediate orders of Major William H. Harts, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to Mobile, Ala., take station at that place, and report in person to Major Henry Jersey for duty under his immediate orders. 1st Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, upon his relief from duty at Quantanam Bay, Cuba, will take station at Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with the companies of the 2d Battalion of Engineers stationed there to complete his course of instruction at the school. 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon from duty at the Engineer School and at the post of Washington Barracks, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him and will then proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty with the companies of the 2d Battalion of Engineers now in Cuba. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. M. J. McDonough, C.E., from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, for duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 12, D. Mo.)

Sergt. Thomas Cleary, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engrs., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major George W. Burr, O.D., upon arrival at Manila, will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that division and as commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, relieving Major Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., who will proceed to Waterbury, Mass., and assume command of the Watertown Arsenal. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Dennis F. Gallagher upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Corpl. of Ord. William J. Wigton upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The C.O., Fort Andrews, Mass., will send 1st Class Sergt. Murray B. Dilley Signal Corps, now at this post, to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty as non-commissioned officer in charge of the Signal Corps store room at that post, relieving Major Electrician Leopold Stocker, Signal Corps, who will be placed on fire control duty at that post. (Sept. 14, D.E.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., reporting for instruction in aeronautics, under the direction of Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps: Corpl. Edward Ward and 1st Class Pvts. Cecil R. Coile, William E. McConnell, Harry T. Settle, John H. Croft, Benjamin Schmidt and Vernon L. Burge, and Pvts. Edward O. Eldred and Stewart K. Rosenberger, Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.; Pvt. Charles DeKim, Fort Wood, N.Y. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. John

will proceed to St. Joseph, reporting upon arrival to Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., with a view of assignment to duty as adjutant of the camp of U.S. troops, in connection with the military tournament to be held at that place. (Sept. 11, D. Mo.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 12, 1907; is granted Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav. (Sept. 10; D.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The leave granted Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Major Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., is detailed as an acting quartermaster, and will proceed to New York city and report on Oct. 15, 1907, to the depot quartermaster in that city for duty as assistant. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Sick leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Comsny. Sergt. Edward Brorson, 7th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

First Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., now on sick leave, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Irvin L. Huneker, 9th Cav., now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

1st Sgt. Charles Johnson, Troop B, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month and seventeen days is granted Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav. (Sept. 13, Ft. Leavenworth.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to take effect on or about Sept. 18, 1907, when he will join his proper station. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Capt. James J. Hornbrook, 12th Cav., is redetailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., and Lathrop, Mo., for the purpose of inspecting animals purchased under contract for the Army, to take effect Oct. 1, 1907. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

The detail of 1st Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., for duty with the militia of Oklahoma is extended until Oct. 15, 1907. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, effective about Oct. 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 25, is granted Capt. Harold P. Howard, Q.M., 14th Cav. (Sept. 9, D. Col.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for twenty days, effective between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th Cav. (Sept. 13, D.E.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., to take effect upon arrival in the United States of the transports to sail from Havana Oct. 7, 1907, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from United States of the transports to sail from Newport News Nov. 15, 1907. (Sept. 10, A.C.P.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Harry E. Mitchell, 3d Field Art., is detailed from duty at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. William S. Wood, 4th Field Art., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty pending the departure of the transport to sail for the Philippine Islands about Nov. 5, 1907. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

First Lieut. George R. Alin, 6th Field Art., aide-de-camp, now at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Riley, reporting to Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey for duty. (Sept. 7, D. Mo.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Leave for fifteen days, from about Sept. 13, is granted Major Wilmot E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps. (Sept. 11, D.E.)

Capt. Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C., now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will repair to Washington at the earliest practicable date and report in person to the Chief of Artillery for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective after his company has held its small arms practice, is granted 1st Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, C.A.C. (Sept. 14, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 16, is granted Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C. (Sept. 9, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, C.A.C., recently promoted from second lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 10, 1907, is assigned to the 58th Company, C.A.C. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Nov. 20, 1907, with permission to go beyond the seas, is granted Capt. John L. Roberts, Jr., C.A.C. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. James K. Crain, C.A.C., is transferred from the 41st Co., C.A.C., to the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O. Artillery District of the Chesapeake, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, C.A.C. (Sept. 14, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about Sept. 24, 1907, is granted Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C. (Sept. 14, D.E.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, members of the Artillery board, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth for the purpose of conducting a test of range finders at that post, commencing Oct. 7, 1907: Major Richmond P. Davis, Capt. Frank W. Coe, Capt. Henry J. Hatch, Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Color Sergt. William Murphy, 5th Inf., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., will repair to Washington for the purpose of completing his report on the National Match and then return to his proper station. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Sept. 20, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendeel, 7th Inf. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., will report in person at Washington Barracks, D.C., to Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, president of an Army retiring board, on Oct. 15, 1907, for examination by the board. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Leaves for two months, to take effect about Oct. 8, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf. (Aug. 31, D.T.)

Capt. Edward Sumichrast, Co. H, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for assignment to temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for about three months, from about Oct. 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Otto L. Brunzell, 11th Inf. (Sept. 9, D. M.)

Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th Inf., aide-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of the chief signal officer of the department during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Milborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., chief signal officer. (Aug. 31, D.T.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transports to sail from Havana Sept. 23, 1907, and to terminate upon the departure from the United States of the transports to sail from Newport News on Dec. 1, 1907. (Sept. 10, A.C.P.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 13, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John S. Parke, 14th Inf. (Sept. 9, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 16, 1907, is granted Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf. (Sept. 3, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf. (Sept. 6, D. Col.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Sergt. Patrick Rourke, Co. A, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., having reported at Havana, Cuba, en route from Fort Niagara, N.Y., will proceed to Camaguey for duty. (Sept. 5, A.C.P.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 17th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 11, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, 17th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, vice Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, adjutant general relieved, and assigned to the 17th Infantry. Lieut. Colonel McClure will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty. Lieut. Colonel Crane upon the expiration of his present leave will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., is relieved from further duty in the office of the chief quartermaster of the department, and will return to his proper station. (Sept. 3, D.T.)

Leave for three months when his services can be spared is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. (Sept. 11, D.T.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Upon the departure of Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., from the Presidio of Monterey, Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will stand relieved from his present duties and will assume charge of the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, at that post. (Sept. 10, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the return from leave of 1st Lieut. F. H. Turner, 23d Inf., is granted 2d Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

The 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., now at the Marine Corps rifle range near Williamsburg, Va., will return as soon as practicable to Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Norfolk, Va. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., will proceed to Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of making arrangements for the target practice of the 23d Infantry at the Naval Academy range at that place. (Sept. 16, Camp U.S. Troops, Norfolk, Va.)

Capt. Harold Hammond, 23d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect Nov. 21, 1907, vice Capt. John M. Sigworth, paymr., relieved from detail in that department from that date and assigned to the 23d Infantry; upon the expiration of the leave granted him Captain Sigworth will join his regiment. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to join his regiment. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Samuel E. Patterson, Phil. Scouts, having reported from sick in Division Hospital, will proceed to his proper station, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Aug. 8, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Moran, P.S., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Havana, Sept. 12, 1907, for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. Detail: Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf.; Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Capts. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf.; Willard F. Truby, asst. surg., and William T. Davis, asst. surg. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E.; Major George T. Bartlett, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. William K. Moore, Signal Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 16 to select a site for the location of the wireless district signal station, also a site for the district signal mast, as suggested by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (Sept. 9, D. Col.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D.C., on Oct. 15, 1907, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Col. Henry P. McCain, adjt. gen.; Major William H. Arthur, surg., and Major Guy L. Edie, surg.; recorder, Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Howard, Md., Sept. 23. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Capt. William D. Goode, Godwin Ordway, Arthur T. Balentine, Philip S. Goldner, George F. Connolly, Edward N. Macon, William H. Raymond, Jacob E. Wyke, Willis R. Vance, John L. Roberts, Jr., Francis H. Lincoln, and Arthur W. Chase, judge advocate, all of the Coast Artillery Corps. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

OFFICERS ORDERED TO MANILA.

The instructions contained in G.O. 163, Aug. 2, 1907, W.D., directing the following officers on the expiration of their leaves to proceed to Manila en route to their stations, on the transports sailing from San Francisco Oct. 5, 1907, are amended to direct them to proceed to Manila on the transports sailing Nov. 5, 1907, instead; they will proceed to San Francisco on the expiration of their leaves and report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty, pending the departure of the transports indicated: 2d Lieuts. Seth W. Scofield, 1st Inf.; Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf.; George R. Harrison, 25th Inf.; Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf.; Evan E. Lewis, 25th Inf.; Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf.; Eugene R. Householder, 26th Inf.; David G. C. Garrison, 26th Inf.; Robert J. West, 26th Inf.; Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf.; Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf.; Wiley E. Dawson, 29th Inf.; Ralph W. Dusenbury, 24th Inf.; Bruce B. Butler, 30th Inf.; Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav.; Waldo C. Potter, 5th F.A. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice is transferred from

the 7th Infantry to the 27th Infantry; he will be assigned to a company to which transferred. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harry S. Gillespie is transferred from the 3d Infantry to the 7th Inf.; he will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will join the company to which he is assigned. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

HORSEMANSHIP TEST FOR OFFICERS.

The following officers will report in person, in Service uniform, mounted, to the Department Commander on the dates and at the posts indicated below, for the purpose of testing their skill and endurance in horsemanship, as prescribed in G.O. 181, 1906, c.s.

At Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Va., Oct. 11, 1907, 11 a.m.—Col. Philip Read, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, C.A.C.; Majors W. Fitzhugh Carter, Med. Dept.; C. E. Woodruff, M.D.; H. H. Benham, 23d Inf., and Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 16, 1907, 2 p.m.—Col. Charles Morris, C.A.C.; Walter Howe, L. H. Walker and C. D. Parkhurst, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, Pay Dept.; C. H. Murray, 11th Inf.; C. B. Homer, C.A.C.; G. Woodward, C.A.C.; Majors J. L. Barth, 12th Inf.; W. C. Rafferty, C.A.C.; Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C.; H. M. Hallock, Med. Dept.; Robert J. Gibson, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. F. Brooks, C.A.C.; G. W. Brooks, C.A.C.; F. B. Andrus, 12th Inf.; H. C. Davis, C.A.C.; Z. B. Vance, 15th Inf.; J. B. McDonald, 15th Inf.; John K. Cree, C.A.C.; Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C.; A. M. Hunter, C.A.C.; E. M. Blake, C.A.C.

At Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 12, 1907, 11 a.m.—Cols. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G.D.; C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; G. S. Anderson, Gen. Staff; C. B. Byrne, asst. surg. gen.; J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept.; J. W. Pullman, Q.M. Dept.; L. C. Allen, 12th Inf.; J. D. C. Hoskins, C.A.C.; W. H. Conney, Pay Dept.; H. L. Harris, C.A.C.; G. Woodward, C.A.C.; G. N. Whister, C.A.C.; J. G. D. Knight, Eng. Dept.; Lieut. Col. L. A. Hull, J.A.D.; J. N. Allison, Sub. Dept.; and R. F. Ames, 12th Inf.; Majors C. Richard, M.D.; J. S. Mallory, 12th Inf.; G. O. Squier, S.C.; Wm. G. Gambrell, P.D.; T. D. Keleher, P.D.; W. P. Newcomb, C.A.C., Ass't. Insp. Gen.; Major Delamere Skerritt, C.A.C. (Sept. 11, D.E.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers having been selected for instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey and report on before Oct. 1, 1907, to the officer in charge of the school for duty accordingly: 2d Lieuts. George L. Converse, Jr., 14th Cav.; Paul H. Clark, 14th Cav.; Hampton M. Ronch, Jr., 3d Inf., and Emory S. Adams, 14th Inf. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., president of the examining board for Infantry officers at Camp Columbia, Havana, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., president of the examining board for Infantry officers at Camp Columbia, Havana, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf. (Sept. 7, A.C.P.)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Boards of officers to consist of the following named medical officers and contract surgeons, to meet as soon as practicable after receipt of this order at the posts and in the manner indicated, are convened for the purpose of examining the officers named as to their physical condition:

At Fort Williams, Me.—A board to consist of 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Macy, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Joseph W. Love. To examine Col. Charles Morris, C.A.C., Fort Williams; Major

At San Juan, Porto Rico.—A board to consist of Major Ogden Rafferty, Surg.; Contr. Surg. George S. Wallace. To examine Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, 25th Inf., San Juan, P.R.; Major T. W. Griffith, 28th Inf., Henry Barracks, P.R. A board to consist of Contr. Surgs. George S. Wallace and Jose Lugo-Vina. To examine Major Ogden Rafferty, Surg.

These boards will make a thorough examination of all the officers ordered to appear before them as to their physical condition and fitness for garrison and field service.

Officers serving at stations other than where the boards will meet, will, when notified by the boards that they are ready to proceed with the examination, proceed at the appointed time to the meeting of the board. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Corpl. Lewis Schultz, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Electrician Sergts. First Class Willard Hall, George Nelson, Fred G. Haney, William Engelman, Thomas Leahy and William H. Mahoney and Electrician Sergt. Second Class Harry B. Stillman, C.A.C., now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty as engineers in connection with the portable searchlight outfit under his charge. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, first class, Artillery Corps, now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, will be sent to the stations designated for duty as engineers: George E. Berg to Fort McKinley, Me.; Albert H. Clark to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Paul Crank to Fort Washington, Md.; Guy L. Hicks to Fort Monroe, Va.; John Kaspar to Fort Williams, Me.; Ernest Kuehn to Fort Terry, N.Y.; Charles L. Lewis to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Eugene B. McDonald to Fort Howard, Md.; Edward E. Marshall to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Lasco E. Merrill to Fort Strong, Mass.; Edward D. Powell to Fort McKinley, Me.; Frederick Schroeder to Fort Warren, Mass.; Paul L. Toft to Fort Rosencrans, Cal.; Frank E. Walker to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Lee J. Whitney to Fort Greble, R.I.; Fred C. Winter to Fort Adams, R.I. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Electrician Sergts. First Class Edward F. Cole, Charles Hipp and Michael C. Regan, C.A.C., now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty as engineers. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Sails from Manila for San Francisco Sept. 23.

BURNINSIDE—Laying and repairing cables in Alaska.

CROOK—Sails from Manila Oct. 22.

CYRUS W. FIELD—On North Atlantic Coast. Address, Army Building, New York City.

DIX—Sails from Manila Oct. 7.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Haven.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Left Manila for San Francisco Sept. 15.

MCCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Arrived in San Francisco Sept. 16.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Left Honolulu for Manila Sept. 17.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1907.

The assignment of the 24th Infantry to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks announced by the War Department during the past week was received with satisfaction by the citizens of Oswego. There was not even a semblance of a protest made and none was thought of so far as Oswego is concerned. As has been heretofore stated, the people of Oswego consider that it is no business of theirs what troops are sent to Fort Ontario. The reservation is Government property exclusively, and the municipality has no authority over it. It is to the interest of the city to have the post garrisoned by a full battalion of troops, as it means a large revenue to the business men of the town. Since the post was rebuilt and transformed into a battalion garrison, the people have come to appreciate the value of the improvement and enlargement. Aside from these considerations the citizens of Oswego wish the world to know that they are not lacking in appreciation of the splendid services of the gallant 24th both in Cuba and the Philippines. They believe that the man who is worthy of the uniform of a United States soldier is worthy of their respect, no matter what his color may be. It is much desired by the citizens of Oswego that their attitude in the matter be not misrepresented or misunderstood, especially in the Army.

General regret is expressed in Oswego that the 3d Battalion of the 23d Infantry is soon to leave Fort Ontario. The command will return from the Jamestown Exposition in November and will remain at the post until February next, when it will leave for the Philippines. The 23d has been in the United States for about three years, having been stationed at Pittsburgh before being assigned to Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario. The 3d Battalion came to this post in October, 1905, but it has been absent from the post practically half the time since then. During the summer of 1906 the command was at the general maneuvers, held at Mount Gretna, Pa., for more than three months, and the Jamestown Exposition details has taken them away since April 20 of this year. The officers and enlisted men of the battalion made many friends in Oswego, and their early departure is sincerely regretted. Major Benham, Captain Croxton, Captain Halsted, Lieutenant Lewis, Blain and Donaldson, are the only officers remaining of those who came here with the battalion.

Captain Knabenshue, 12th Inf., who has been acting commanding at the post this summer, has, with the assistance of Lieutenant Harrell, made plans for the improvement and beautification of the reservation by planting shrubs and trees. The plans have the approval of General Grant, and it is probable that an appropriation will be asked for the work by Congressmen Knapp at the forthcoming session of Congress.

There is a movement on foot to have the old buildings inside the walls of the old post converted into a museum for historical articles. The buildings are now used as store rooms. The local historical societies are interested in the plan, and will promote it enthusiastically.

The stork paid a visit to Fort Ontario for the first time in several years on Sept. 15, leaving a baby girl at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Nelson, who recently arrived here from Cuba to spend several months.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 15, 1907.

Misses Lucile and Mildred Fuller, the young daughters of Major Alvarado M. Fuller, retired, arrived here last Tuesday from Topeka, Kas., and made a short visit in the post, being guests of Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles, before going into St. Louis, where they will attend school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart during the coming winter. Major Fuller was stationed at this post at the time of his retirement, and he and his family have many friends here as well as in St. Louis. Major Fuller is now on duty with the Kansas National Guard, being a member of the Governor's staff, and is making his home in Topeka. Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained very delightfully at dinner last Sunday evening. Covers were laid for Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Capt. William L. Luhn, and Mr. and Mrs. Mepham, of St. Louis.

Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf., left last Tuesday for Fort Monroe, Va., with a detachment of recruits destined for the Army of Cuban Pacification. Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely. Lieut. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., has returned from Fort Monroe. While East, Lieutenant Musgrave spent a brief leave at his home in Pennsylvania.

Misses Laura and Marian Littlebrant, the young daughters of Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., left last Tuesday

for the Convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis, where they attend school. Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 6th Inf., entertained at a stag dinner last Thursday evening. Mrs. George S. Young and daughter, Miss Polly Young, were visitors on the post on Tuesday; guests of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans. Miss Polly Young will attend school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

A very delightful hop was given by the officers of the garrison last Friday evening in the administration building. An orchestra from the depot band furnished excellent music. Among those present were: Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Major and Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Midshipman Follett Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Olin W. Bell, Mrs. Laubach, Mrs. H. L. Laubach, Miss Laubach, Capt. W. T. Littlebrant, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. N. A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Rodney, Mrs. Musgrave, Capt. W. L. Luhn, Capt. C. G. Bunker, and Lieutenants McConnell and Anderson from the garrison, and Mr. Saunders Norwell, Miss Norwell, Miss Douglas, Miss Cole and Messrs. Taussig and Norwell and a number of others from St. Louis.

Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley gave a very delightful dinner last Friday evening in honor of their son, Midshipman Follett Bradley, who is spending his leave with them. The table was most attractively decorated. The guests were: Misses Norwell, Cole and Douglas and Messrs. Taussig and Norwell, of St. Louis. After dinner the party thoroughly enjoyed the hop. A great number of the officers are taking advantage of the fine afternoons and playing tennis, the courts being in good condition.

The funeral of Lieut. Comdr. Simon Cook, U.S.N., retired, who died very suddenly in St. Louis on Tuesday, Sept. 10, took place on Sept. 12 with full military honors. The military escort from this post consisted of the depot band, one non-commissioned officer and seven privates from each recruit company, under the command of Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav.

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., returned Saturday from Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed entertained at a chafing dish supper Sunday evening, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney and Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 18, 1907.

Mrs. Henry J. Hatch and her two sons returned on Friday after spending two months in Wisconsin. Miss Josephine Kelton, of Washington, sister of Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, spent some days at the post as the guest of her brother. Mr. Attilio Kelton, brother of Captain Kelton, left on Friday for Charlottesville, Va., where he will attend the University of Virginia. Mrs. McNeely, wife of Lieut. R. W. McNeely, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans at the Evans Cottage on the beach. Mrs. Walkley, the daughter-in-law of Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley, is a visitor at the post at present.

Capt. Alston Hamilton left on Tuesday night for Washington to attend a meeting for the purpose of discussing the wire-wound gun. Major John D. Barret, Captain John W. Gulick, Hatch, Kilbourne, and Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, left on Thursday night to be present at the annual target practice of the North Atlantic Fleet, which will take place off the New England coast.

Mrs. Carl E. Wiggin left on Thursday for a visit to her home in California. Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, wife of Lieutenant Cooper, 28th Inf., now stationed in Havana, arrived on Thursday, with her two young sons, to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Smith. Mrs. Cooper left Sunday for Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Hazelhurst, who has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kimberly, left on Friday for her home in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly and their three daughters left on Monday night for Boston, where they will spend a short time with their son, Lieut. Allen Kimberly, at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Mrs. Samuel Grant Shadis returned on Friday from a visit to her home in Portland, Me. Mr. Wheatley Lewis, son of Major Isaac N. Lewis, will leave shortly for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he will continue his studies during the coming winter.

Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, C.A.C., is spending a few days in Hampton as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schmitz, Captain Starbird is on his way to the Philippines. Mr. Benjamin Grimes, son of Col. George S. Grimes, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, left on Monday. Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walkley, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten for the past month, left on Tuesday for a visit to relatives in Norfolk, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. C. Eddy, who have been spending a month in the Adirondacks, returned to the post on Thursday.

Lieutenants Porter, Greene, Rutherford and Booth of the class of 1907 in the Military Academy reported on Thursday for duty at the post. Capt. Leroy C. Irwin spent a few days at the post on his way from Cuba.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. Overton Steger entertained delightfully at dinner on Thursday evening. Their guests were: Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Jewell spent a few days here en route for their new station in Cuba. They sailed on Monday on the transport. General Grant, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Albert J. Bowley, arrived at the Chamberlin on Monday to be present at the celebration of Mexico Day at the Jamestown Exposition. Miss Cornelius Baird, daughter of Capt. William Baird, retired, of Annapolis, arrived at the post on Tuesday.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 11, 1907.

The recently organized 150th Company, C.A.C., left this post for Fort Ward on Tuesday aboard the U.S.S. Thomas, commanded by Lieut. James Prentice, who will also be commanding officer at Fort Ward. The arrival of the company there will result in the return to the various commands here of the detachments which have been temporarily stationed at Fort Ward.

Mrs. Mills has joined her husband, Dr. F. H. Mills, at Fort Flagler, coming from Fort Ainsbinne, Mont.

An intensely interesting game of ball was played between Forts Worden and Casey on Saturday on the Worden field, and resulted in a victory for the former, the score being 7 to 1.

Secretary Metcalf, of the Navy, has been the guest of Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell at the Puget Sound Navy Yard for a few days. He made an inspection and stated to the press that the location is superior to others and anchorage ample, and that when he returned to Washington he would rush the improvements that are to be made at the yard. He was accompanied on the trip by Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, Lieut. E. B. Larimer, Mrs. Metcalf, Victor H. Metcalf, Jr., and a secretary.

Lieut. C. G. Rosebeck, C.A.C., accompanied by his wife, reported here on Wednesday. He has been on temporary duty at Fort Ward for several months and returned to command the 108th Company, stationed here. Lieut. E. D. Warfield, side to General Greely, was the guest of the post on Monday. Lieutenant Looten was the host of an elaborate dinner on board the Arcada on Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Harry Newton, Miss Sturgis, Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Burt. Major Morris Barrol is spending a few days in Tacoma. Capt. M. C. Buckley was in Seattle this week to attend the banquets given to Secretary Taft. Captains Masteller and Buck, accompanied by eight enlisted men, left Tuesday for a hunting trip of twenty days in the Olympic mountains.

Secretary Taft reached Seattle Sunday morning on his way to the Orient. The party consisted of the Hon. W. H. Taft, Mrs. Taft, Master Charley Taft, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs; F. W. Carpenter, private secretary; W. W. Mechler, assistant secretary. Great crowds were on the dock to greet Secretary Taft, and he was constantly cheered on his way to the opera house, where three thousand people heard him make an address, devoted mainly to a recital of the good accomplished in the United States and its insular possessions by the Y.M.C.A. At 4 o'clock Monday he visited Fort Lawton, where a review was held for him.

Monday at noon he was the guest of King County Republican Club for lunch at the rathskeller. On Monday evening he was given a dinner at the University Club by Mr. A. P. Sawyer, following which was a reception by the club to Mr. Taft and Yale alumni. At 8:30 they hurriedly left and went to the Seattle Athletic Club, where another reception was given by its members, the Ohio Society and Taft Club. On Tuesday evening he was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Ranier Club. It was here he received quite a boom for President, but rather avoided politics and talked on the building of the canal. Mr. Taft, accompanied by his party, sail on the Minnesota for Japan.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7, 1907.

Miss Marie Lundeen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, on last Saturday afternoon entertained a large number of her young friends at a very delightful gathering at the room of the Officers' Club. Dancing was enjoyed and delicious refreshments were served. The decorations were very attractive. Besides the young people of the Presidio a large number were out from the city. The 3d band furnished the music.

On Tuesday Vice-President Fairbanks visited the Presidio. Monday evening Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major James M. Kennedy, Med. Dep., left for an extensive visit in the East. Major Kennedy will join her in about a month. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., has been a patient at the General Hospital, but has now returned to the Presidio of Monterey.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Capt. George P. White, 6th Cav., greeted old friends yesterday. Captain White was for years quartermaster of the Presidio. He left with his regiment on the Thomas to-day for the Philippines. Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., was up this week from the Yosemite Valley. Mrs. Benson has been spending the summer with the Major at the Valley. Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Dr. Ernest K. Johnstone, has also spent part of the summer with her husband at the Yosemite. Dr. Johnstone is on duty with the 14th Cavalry.

Capt. George P. Hawes, Jr., recently with the Coast Artillery at Fort Baker, but now at Fort Davis, Fla., is on the post, here as a witness in the trial of Q.M. Sgt. Maurice Grindley, a trial that has attracted wide attention here. Mr. John Morris, son of Col. Charles Morris, C.A., spent last week at the Presidio, the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Brown, 1st Art.

Batteries D, E and F, 1st Art., under command of Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, left this morning, Sept. 7, for Sargent's Station for target practice. The batteries will be gone about five weeks.

Last week Father Francis L. Prelato, S.J., passed away. For many years Father Prelato conducted services of the Roman Catholic Church in the little chapel near the post garden and the aged missionary was a familiar figure at the General Hospital, where he faithfully visited and counseled the sick. The funeral services were held last Friday morning at the Jesuits' church in the city, and the interment took place at Santa Clara.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Sept. 18, 1907.

Lieut. F. T. Cruse, F. A., who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Raymond last week, sailed last Monday for Cuba. Miss Marshall, of Baltimore, was the guest of her grand niece, Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell, last Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln have returned to the post after a fifteen-day leave spent in Delaware.

Mrs. Hanson Black, who has been spending the summer with her father, Lt. Colonel Deems, was the guest of Mrs. Mudge of Pikeville, last week, at a bridge given in her honor. Mrs. Robinson and the Messrs. Deems, of Baltimore, made up a crabbing party last Thursday at the post, where they were entertained by Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems.

Col. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, and daughters, Miss Anderson and Miss Ruth, have returned to Baltimore, after a delightful summer spent at Lake Sebago, Maine. Colonel Anderson and family are staying at The Albion for the month of September.

The tennis court has been put in commission recently and has proved an additional source of amusement to the majority of the officers of the garrison. Among the players who enjoy the game almost daily are Captains Whitney and Ordway and Lieutenants Brown and Cardwell.

Last Saturday evening Lieutenant Colonel Deems entertained a delightful dinner party at Bay Shore—Misses Logan and Young of Baltimore, Mrs. Hanson Black and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown.

All of the companies completed their instructions and gallery practice with the new rifle, week ending Sept. 13, and started last Monday with the small arms practice.

Lieut. W. J. Buttigebach reported last week at Fort McHenry for duty. He is attached to the 128th Company. Miss Carolyn M. Thomson, of Chester, Pa., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screen Brown.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Sept. 14, 1907.

Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Training Service, left Newport on Sept. 11 for San Francisco, Cal., where he will inspect the Naval Training Station.

The officers attending the conference at the Naval War College have returned, after having spent several days with the fleet during the recent maneuvers in southern waters. They expressed their entire satisfaction with the work of the fleet. While off Nantucket Shoals the fleet ran into a thick fog, which gave an opportunity to test the new submarine signal bell system, which gave perfect satisfaction.

The work on the new torpedo factory at the torpedo station is progressing rapidly. The foundation is well advanced; a new boiler and steel stack for use in connection with the factory is being installed. It is expected that the new building will be completed early this winter.

Comdr. D. W. Coffman, U.S.N., is among the guests registered at the New Perry House. Mr. George Gilmore, of Ossining, Iowa, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., at their home at the training station. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph M. Simms, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, of New Bedford, Conn., have been spending a few days with friends at Newport. Major Robert J. Gibson, U.S.A., has been spending a few days in Newport.

A dinner was given aboard the U.S.S. Prairie the evening of Sept. 12 by Warrant Machinist John Riley, U.S.N., in honor of Boatswain and Mrs. P. Emery, U.S.N. Boatswain Emery is attached to the training station.

The work of construction on the new reservoir at Saunders-town, for the use of the troops at Fort Greble, has been begun.

FORT MYER NOTES.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 16, 1907.

Lieut. W. G. Heaton, 13th Cav., returned to duty with Troop F on Sept. 15. Capt. T. N. Horn, 3d F.A., who is on duty at the Jamestown Exposition, is spending the remainder of his leave in the post.

Dr. and Mrs. Fraser entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday night. There were four tables, and it was a most delightful occasion.

Mrs. Guy H. Preston returned on Sept. 16 from Maine, where she and her little daughter have been spending the summer.

An addition is being made to the house formerly occupied by General Humphrey in the old Signal Corps post in preparing it for the residence of the Chief of Staff, General Bell.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY near top of list, will transfer with any FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY, commissioned prior to January 25, 1907. Address X. Y. Z., care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY, about 130 on list, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY. Rank not later than Jan. 25, '07. Correspondence solicited. Address M. J. A., care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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According to the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript the authorities of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department believe they have found something entirely novel and promising in the way of an ammunition hoist that will in large part insure the ammunition handlers in the room below the turret in a battleship or cruiser against the danger of having flaming grains of smokeless powder dropped upon their heads, as happened aboard the Georgia recently. It says: "The principle is that of the pneumatic carrier found in most of the great department stores. The Ordnance Bureau has evolved complete plans for such a pneumatic elevator, and a company has already been found perfectly willing

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It is gratifying to observe that so influential a journal as the Brooklyn Eagle earnestly approves Secretary Taft's appeal for an increase in the commissioned force of the Army sufficient to make good the shortage caused by the absence of so many officers detailed for special duty. In the course of a vigorous article on the subject the Eagle aptly remarks: "Staff duties, Washington appointments and foreign details as military attachés and aides have robbed the post commands of a number of officers whose services cannot be easily dispensed with. These details cannot be abolished. Men assigned to them earn their pay as completely as though they were on colonial service in the Philippines. There is but one remedy for the conditions thus created, and that is the remedy to be urged by Mr. Taft. The list of commissioned officers must be enlarged."

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., president of the Navy General Board, who returned to Washington this week from his summer vacation, declines to express any opinion on the cruise of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "I prefer not to enter into any discussion of the subject," he is quoted as saying in a current newspaper interview. "I see no reason why we shouldn't send a fleet to the Pacific or maintain one there if we like, or have two big battleship fleets—one for each ocean. But, mind me, I do not say we should have them—simply that I see no reason why we should not."

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MILITIA IN COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

Referring to the excellent work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in association with the regular Coast Artillery in the recent coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Boston, Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, recalls the fact that as long ago as 1896 the Bay State troops displayed similar intelligence and skill in exercises of the same character, though on a smaller scale. It is an interesting coincidence, too, that Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Art. Corps, Assistant Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., who contributed so greatly to the success of the recent Artillery exercises, in which the militia has engaged, was one of General—the Lieutenant Colonel—Woodruff's lieutenants when the latter was in command of Fort Warren eleven years ago, and was doing under his direction at that time in a limited way exactly the same work that he has been doing this year under the direction of the Chief of Artillery, General Murray.

At that early day General Woodruff and Colonel Weaver both realized that Congress could hardly be persuaded to increase the regular Coast Artillery to the extent required to fully man our unfolding system of coast defense, and consequently both of those officers were convinced that the only way to make those defenses effective in time of war was to have in readiness an organized reserve of state troops trained in association with Regulars in time of peace and capable of efficient service at the very outbreak of hostilities. With that conviction in mind, General—the Lieutenant Colonel—Woodruff on Aug. 1, 1896, took into association with his command at Fort Warren the 1st Massachusetts M.V.M. for a week of practical instruction in coast defense work, and the results accomplished laid the foundation for the success of the larger exercises undertaken in the same territory this summer. The instruction given to the state troops was both theoretical and practical. Lieutenant—now Lieutenant Colonel—Weaver, delivered five lectures to elucidate the work prescribed, and these were supplemented with practical training in five drill periods a day in working at the guns. Regulars and militia worked together with perfect harmony and high enthusiasm, and the results are thus recorded in an official report of Aug. 31, 1896, by Lieutenant Weaver, inspector:

It is almost needless for me to express the very great satisfaction and pleasure it gave me, and, I may say, all officers of the post, to see the regiment take up the duties laid down in the schedule of drill prepared for the week, without a moment's delay, hesitation or doubt. The work was done better than I expected it would be and I believe all, even the officers and men themselves, were surprised at what could be done with so little preparation. This leads me to say that if men like these could be kept permanently on this duty, or rather assigned to all duties connected with coast defense, it would be possible in a short time to train them to the highest possible standard, not excepting that of the Regular troops. This last assertion may seem strong, but it must be remembered that work done for the love of it is always done especially well. I wish, therefore, to say quite positively that I have been impressed strongly with two of the features apparent in this experiment, namely: (1) It is possible to obtain a body of citizen soldiers who can find a deep interest in the scientific work and practical mechanical work connected with heavy artillery; (2) that it is possible to train such men in a comparatively short time to be efficient heavy artillermen. A corps of coast defense reserves organized for this purpose, trained in time of peace to serve the armament of the forts in the harbor, instructed by the Regular officers and non-commissioned officers, serving for a week or ten days each year at the forts, side by side with the Regular troops, as was done at Fort Warren the first week of August, would give a body of troops of first importance, ready at all times for any emergency, whether it came from sea or land, for such a corps, would, of course, be trained in infantry, battalion and company drill for riot or other emergency land service, in addition to its primary drill and instruction connected with coast defense.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodruff forwarded the above report to the Adjutant General of Massachusetts with the following endorsement:

I concur in all that is contained in the papers within. The time is now ripe for something to be done in the matter of coast defense. The Regular Army will never be sufficiently large to more than care for the elaborate guns and emplacements proposed and being constructed, and it will necessarily

become the duty of the states to assist in the protection of their seaboard.

The feasibility of training coast defense reserves in coastwise states was conclusively shown in exercises at Fort Warren eleven years ago, yet the lesson so clearly taught in Massachusetts has been lightly regarded by other states on whose shores the national government has at vast expense built powerful fortifications for the common defense. At last, however, there are signs of a general awakening to the importance of developing in the coastwise states a great reserve of trained and dependable troops who, in the event of war, would prove worthy of association with the expert artillerists of the Army. The state of New York has taken hold of the matter in earnest, and the splendid work of her National Guard forces that took part in this year's exercises at the defenses of the city of New York may be accepted as the fore-runner of such changes in the training of the state troops as shall insure increased attention to the Artillery arm. Similar results may be looked for in other states both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, where coast defense exercises have been projected, and the intelligent interest and zeal which the work has aroused foreshadows the early approach of a Coast Artillery reserve adequate for our needs.

States desirous of training a portion of their organized militia in coast defense work will be permitted to send officers of such forces to the great Coast Artillery School, which is to be established at Fort Monroe, thus giving them both theoretical and practical instruction by the most expert Artillery officers of the Army. The Coast Artillery School, the organization and functions of which were officially described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 31, will greatly simplify and improve the whole course of training for troops in the difficult technical work of coast defense, and in addition it will enable ambitious National Guard officers to qualify themselves in Artillery science under instructors who have no superiors. Militia officers who have attended the other Service schools of the Army frankly admit that the instruction they received there is worth more than all their previous training, and we have no doubt that a similar acknowledgement will come from those who are fortunate enough to enter the Coast Artillery School. We hope, therefore, that the very first classes at that institution may include as many student officers from the organized militia as can be accommodated. The establishing of this school marks an extremely important period in our entire system of military training. It is bound to be immensely beneficial to the Army, and, with proper effort on the part of the state authorities, it can be made equally so to the organized militia.

LESSONS FROM THE LUSITANIA.

It is a curious circumstance that, while we Americans wisely follow the lead of England in matters of naval design and construction, we perversely refuse to be guided by her example in commercial and maritime policy. When she added the Dreadnought to her fleet we promptly adopted that as the type for our future battleships. This was done, not with any intention that our Navy shall ultimately equal England's in size, but in conformity with an intelligent national conviction that, ship for ship of given types, ours shall be at least equal to the best afloat. Whether we like it or not, the fact remains that England, with the greatest fleet in existence, backed with practical naval experience surpassing that of other nations, virtually decides the question of warship types for the rest of the world. Other naval powers cannot afford to ignore her teachings. She sets the pace, and others conclude, whether wisely or not, that they must follow or withdraw from the competition for sea power.

From the point of view thus defined, the arrival in New York of the great Cunard liner Lusitania on her maiden voyage appears to teach certain lessons worthy of careful study on this side of the Atlantic. These lessons are partly naval and partly commercial. The lesson for the Navy is that the performance of the Lusitania has shown that the turbine engine as an instrument of marine propulsion has passed the stage of experimentation and must hereafter be dealt with as a positive factor in ship construction in which high speed is a desideratum. The genius of naval construction nowadays seeks ships of great size in which increased fighting strength shall be combined with high speed. To what extent this combination may be promoted by the installation of turbines cannot as yet be foretold, but it is evident from the record of the Lusitania that the possibilities of engines of that type are too promising to be disregarded. If the Lusitania on a series of voyages increases her speed rate—as there is reason to believe she will—without any marked extravagance of fuel consumption, we may presently witness a general installation of turbines on ships of the British navy, with the result that other navies will have to follow suit or concede to England a far more complete mastery of the sea than she holds at present.

This, then, is the Lusitania's lesson to our naval authorities. Happily, however, it had been anticipated, for turbines of two different types are to be installed on naval vessels of lesser types now authorized. Professional interest in the tests of those engines will be greatly increased by the speed record of the Lusitania, which suggests the approach of revolutionary changes in agencies of ship propulsion.

The first voyage of the great Cunarder was an event of special but varied interest to three different countries, namely, England, Germany and the United States. It was of concern to England in that it was her most strenuous effort to beat all ocean records and thus restore her

former prestige on the sea. It was of interest to Germany, whose Deutschland held the record and holds it still. And to the United States the Lusitania's coming was interesting for the reason that it recalled the vanished day when American ships made and held the ocean record. Less than sixty years ago the Collins line of American steamers between New York and Liverpool began to beat the records of the Lusitania's predecessors in the Cunard line, thus supplementing in steamships the unchallenged superiority of the Yankee clipper ships, the antelopes of the sea in the days of sailing ships. The speed of the Collins liners was as remarkable in those days as that of the Deutschland or the Lusitania is nowadays, and the Pacific, of the Collins fleet, which cut the ocean run to less than nine days, held the record longer, probably, than any vessel of to-day will retain it. But the withdrawal of the government subsidy from the Collins line during the Buchanan administration sounded the knell of our supremacy on the sea. The mail contract with the Collins line was terminated, the iron ships of Europe made their appearance, the Civil War witnessed the appearance of swarms of Confederate privateers—and our control over the traffic of the sea was overthrown, never to be restored until the government can be persuaded to foster our ocean commerce by subsidizing ships just as it fostered our commerce on land by subsidizing transcontinental railroads.

In a military sense, as well as in the naval and commercial, the Lusitania brings us a lesson which it were well to ponder. In case of need the Lusitania and her sister ship, the Mauritania, now undergoing her builder's trial, can both be taken over for military or naval purposes. The two vessels would afford comfortable transport for nearly 20,000 troops, together with their equipment and supplies for a period sufficient to enable other supply ships to join them at their destination. That is to say, these two ships alone would in an emergency accommodate an Army division for an expeditionary campaign. They could transport nearly, if not quite enough, men to furnish complete substitute crews for all the ships of the splendid fleet which Admiral Evans is to take from the Eastern to the Western ocean.

The money spent on these gigantic ships is simply an investment in the interest of British naval and military efficiency and the security of British commerce. It provides an added guaranty of peace in that it helps to make war more perilous to an aggressor against the British Empire. Are we too stupid or too narrow-minded to take the lesson to heart and profit by England's example?

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, in his annual report—with which we shall deal at greater length next week—offers some comment upon the loss of horses taken by Army officers to the Philippines which the victims of the present system will heartily endorse. The prevalence of the disease known as surra in the islands makes it impossible to bring back to the United States any animal that has been taken to the Philippines. If the officer desires to sell his horse to the government under conditions laid down in general orders there must be deducted one-seventh of his value for each year the owner has used him. Should the officer on his return to the United States wish to buy a horse from the government that has in effect confiscated his own animal he does not get any such consideration as a reduction of one-seventh for each year that the animal has been in use in the Army. It is a good rule that works both ways, and it is hard to see why an officer should be asked to do what the government is unwilling to do. It is perhaps not too late in the day to urge one other consideration in regard to horses in the Philippines. It is this, that if the government had nine years ago and in succeeding years that horses have been sent to the Philippines shipped there mares and a few well chosen stallions instead of thousands of geldings, the problem of providing mounts for the Cavalry in the islands might now be well on toward solution. There are sections of the islands where surra is practically unknown, and there mares retired from active Army service would have been worth while for several years in breeding good American stock to replace disused animals. Instead of all that we are now going to Australia to buy more geldings which in four or five years will be thrown out on the bone piles and we shall be just as far as ever from establishing horse breeding establishments in the Philippines.

We publish another communication this week from Gen. A. S. Daggett, U.S.A., in which in general terms he again calls in question the accuracy of the report in the Portland papers of the speech from which we have quoted. We regret that General Daggett could not have been more specific in his denial of the accuracy of the quotation from his speech, which follows: "Let me take you over to the Philippine Islands for a while. In one place there were 3,500 men who had not been paid off for some time. The post officers said: *There is a large sum of money coming, let us have our share.*" In a letter which we published, General Daggett, over his own signature, said: "I have received letters from officers on the active list, from chaplain to colonel, approving my position on the canteen question, but with the restriction, 'Confidential.' I do not blame them for this restriction. An Australian ballot would probably show a much larger percentage of officers opposed to the canteen than has hitherto appeared." This is a distinct intimation that officers of the Army are misleading the War Department on the question of the canteen. We cannot understand how the

authorities at Washington can have any desire other than to ascertain from officers in contact with troops what their experience with the canteen has been. As the War Department has made official inquiries on this subject an officer is certainly guilty of a grave offense when he gives misleading information, or withholds information necessary to a proper understanding of the question of canteen or no canteen. However he may be quoted, or misquoted, it is plain that General Daggett seeks to make it appear that Army opinion opposes the restoration of the canteen as it was. The testimony of record is overwhelming against him on this point and it is certainly important to know what evidence he has to show that this testimony is misleading and deceptive.

The response to the circular sent out to officers of the Army for expressions of opinion and statements of conditions and circumstances concerning the depleted condition of the ranks of the Army owing to inadequate pay has been prompt and abundant. It is to be said, however, that for the greater part of the correspondence elicited by the circular deals with arguments, general and particular, in support of the proposed pay bill. What would manifestly be of greater value to committees of Congress when they come to inquire into the facts would be carefully stated examples of depletion, instances of hardship from frequent changes of station, exceptional expense owing to such changes, particular cases of enlisted men refusing to re-enlist and accepting positions in private life for better pay. Without definite, concrete object lessons of this sort argument will be met with argument and the result may be as it is not infrequently—is—simply argument. What is desired at this time is argument and actual legislation, and not mere argument. All officers should note this feature of the effort to establish the claim for better pay and promptly forward to us descriptions of all such incidents, and we will see that they be made effective use of. Those officers who have been making practice marches with battalions of thirty or forty men—and less, it is said, in some cases—should be public-spirited enough to get photographs of such battalions and send them on. One such picture will have far greater effect than many hours of unsupported argument on general principles.

Commander Winslow, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has sent to every officer in the Navy a circular letter asking each if he has interest of any kind in existing patents on articles or processes used by the government. This is pursuant to a resolution passed by the last Congress following the disclosures made to the House Committee on Naval Affairs in regard to the patents under which smokeless powder is now made for the government. It was then charged that high officers in the Navy had taken out patents on the processes by which this powder is made and then sold them to the company which holds the government contracts. The resolution directed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the Bureau of Corporations to investigate the whole matter. The circular sent out requires officers to state whether they have ever been interested in such patents, whether they know of any officer who is or has been at any time interested in them, and to describe the articles or processes covered by any such patents. The Bureau of Corporations is conducting another end of the inquiry to determine to what extent smokeless powder is being manufactured and sold to foreign countries under patents granted to officers of the American Navy.

A Navy correspondent says: "Your attitude throughout the Jamestown controversy has been splendid. I had neither seen nor heard anything concerning Mr. Myers's letter to the Hearst paper until your issue of Sept. 14 with Admiral Evans's reply. Whatever may have been the feelings of our officers about the Jamestown duty, I think nobody had any objection to make, public or private, about going there, but I think they got very much disgusted when they found they were part of the show and were being used that way. As to the low demagogic appeal about 'associating for a few months with the common people of this country,' but few papers would publish such a lie and insult. I suppose you know that the 'greedy money-makers' were the honest, upright patriots that got Norfolk interested in the scheme years ago. I am very glad Admiral Evans wrote what he did. If Mr. Myers, or anybody else, can prove satisfactorily that the Exhibition would have succeeded without the presence of the American and foreign men-of-war from and after its so-called opening I should be glad to see the proof."

At last there is substantial reason to hope for the establishment of durable peace among the turbulent republics of Central America, representatives of all five having accepted the joint invitation of the United States and Mexico to take part in a conference in the city of Washington in November next to negotiate an agreement providing for permanent amity and concord among the contracting powers. If this movement accomplishes the result at which it is aimed it will not only lead to vastly better conditions for all Central America, but will also relieve the United States and Mexico of annoyances from that part of the world which have become well-nigh intolerable. Without intending it, perhaps, the small Latin republics have become common nuisances to their American and Mexican neighbors within the last two or three years, and if they have now agreed to get together and behave themselves all hands are to be congratulated.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Nineteen colonels, thirteen lieutenant colonels and thirty-eight majors in the Department of the East have been ordered to report to the Department Commander next month for the purpose of testing their skill and endurance in horsemanship as prescribed in G.O. 181, Aug. 30, 1907, W.D. The names of the officers referred to, with date and place for their display of horsemanship, are given under our Army head in this issue.

Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., Professor of Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery at the United States Military Academy, has published through John Wiley and Sons, New York, a text book on "Ordnance and Gunnery," which experts will recognize as one of the most valuable of all written works on the subject to which it relates. While primarily intended as a text book for the cadets of the Military Academy, this work will be of the highest usefulness to everybody in or out of the Army desirous of a larger knowledge of modern ordnance, explosives, armor, projectiles, sights, range and position finding, small arms and their ammunition, machine guns and submarine mines and submarine boats. It will prove to be especially valuable to militia officers interested in training for service in coast defense. Colonel Lissak explains that the purpose held in view in the preparation of the text has been to present, in order, the theories that apply in the use of explosives and in the construction of ordnance material, the methods pursued in the construction of the material, descriptions of the material, and the principles of its use. The applications of the theoretical deductions to the investigation of the action of gunpowders and other explosives and to the construction and use of ordnance material, are extensively illustrated by problems fully worked out in the text; the idea being that these solutions, in addition to making evident to the student the practical use of the theories, will serve as guides in solutions of similar problems encountered in practice. When the theoretical deductions are applicable to other than ordnance constructions other problems inserted in the text indicate their more extended field. In the chapter on interior ballistics, which is taken principally from the writings of Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., the deduction and application of Colonel Ingalls's latest interior ballistic formulas are fully set forth. The determinations from these formulas have been found in practice to be more closely in accord with the actual results obtained in firing than determinations from any ballistic formulas hitherto in use. The work is 8vo, contains 604 pages, and 310 figures. Price \$6.00 net.

The first of Gen. Oliver O. Howard's valuable "Recollections of Distinguished Men" will appear in the October Century, giving his memories of General Grant, in war, and in his last illness. General Howard's final interview with Grant was a brief meeting on March 25, 1885, when the two talked of serious subjects and bade each other good-by, with the knowledge that it was for the last time.

Among the recent changes in Coast Artillery personnel is the transfer of Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Casey, Wash. Captain Hero has for five years been the editor of the Artillery Journal. During his editorship the Artillery Journal has made most excellent progress and is now recognized all over the world as one of the most excellent publications of its kind. Captain Hero deserves great credit for leaving the Journal in such splendid shape. During a large part of this time Captain Hero was also recorder of the Artillery Board at Fort Monroe, Va. On account of his good work in connection with the Journal he was retained at Fort Monroe, Va., for five years, one year beyond the usual period of four years' detached service. Captain Hero is succeeded as editor of the Journal by Major Winston, a Coast Artillery officer of excellent record, who is well qualified to take up the work.

The contracts for all buildings at the new brigade post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are now complete, and Capt. L. J. Fleming, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster, has a small army of men on the grounds laying foundations, building granaries and other minor structures.

It has been decided by the War Department that a soldier who qualified as sharpshooter in 1906, and was unable to follow the prescribed course in rifle firing during the season of 1907 owing to absence from his organization due to sickness, is considered as being prevented by the exigencies of the Service from renewing his qualification, and is entitled to the hold-over classification and pay of sharpshooter.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Samuel R. Cruse, Jr., alternate, Huntsville, Ala.; Lee O. Wright, Lyons, Ind.; John J. Moss, Winfield, La.; Levi S. Hulser, alternate, Shreveport, La.; Edgar J. Vaughan, Columbus, O.; Warren W. Dougherty, alternate, Columbus, O.; Lee R. Nelson, alternate, Columbus, O.; William J. Morrissey, 2832 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wilmer H. Eberly, alternate, 26th street and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; William P. S. Watson, Witt, Va.; John Y. York, Jr., alternate, Kenova, W.Va.

Details of the first hanging in the Philippines of an enlisted man in the Army, that of Sergt. William Taylor, Co. M, 24th Inf., have been received at the War Department. Taylor, after twenty years in the Army, murdered Lieut. Robert M. Calvert, his commanding officer. A member of the sergeant's company owed him \$4. Taylor gave him a few hours to pay up and then started after him with a gun. Lieutenant Calvert tried to dissuade him from his murderous plans and finally remarked: "Sergeant, you are trying my patience." "Yes, and you are trying mine," came the answer with a bullet from Taylor's pistol. Calvert dropped dead. The death sentence of the court-martial was approved by President Roosevelt, and the papers were returned to the department commander for execution. With a command of troops the prisoner was marched several miles from Iloilo to Albueria, and there on a scaffold, built over the spot where Lieutenant Calvert was shot, Taylor was hanged.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Request was received for decision as to whether hits on the wooden frame of the canvas target used in sub-caliber practice of the Coast Artillery should count. It was decided that only those striking the canvas portion of the target should count.

Date of expiration of qualification in marksmanship: This was a case of two men who qualified in 1906, since which time they had been transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, and the question was whether their qualification expired with the target season of 1907, or the target year 1907. Decision was rendered that they are entitled to receive additional pay until the end of the target year.

Use of the field kit at target practice: Adverse reports on the above were received from eleven companies of a regiment of infantry, and the department commander con-

curred in the reports. The Department decided, however, in view of the recent incorporation of the provisions for such use in orders, that no change be made now, but that the question would be considered when revising the Small Arms Firing Regulations.

An officer who participated in the Spokane campaign in Washington and Oregon territories in 1858 applied for a campaign badge. The Department decided that if the records showed that the officer did participate in this campaign he was entitled to an Indian Campaign Badge.

Icing of cars containing subsistence stores: Question arose as to whether the Quartermaster's or the Subsistence Department should provide the icing for such cars, and the Department decided that the expense of such work should be borne by the latter.

Application was made for the use of one of the government target ranges by a civilian rifle club, and the Department rendered decision that, under certain restrictions, such use could be permitted.

Abandonment of Fort Keogh, Mont.: Appeal against the abandonment of this fort was received, and the writer was informed that the permanent abandonment of this post was not contemplated by the Department, but the temporary withdrawal of the troops was necessary just at this time.

An inspector general having recommended that the allowances of officers traveling in Alaska without troops, owing to the excessive expenses incurred, be increased, the Department decided to present the matter to the Congress at its next session.

Conflict of paragraphs 279 and 312, Small Arms Firing Regulations: It having been pointed out that there was an apparent conflict in the provisions of these two paragraphs as relates to time limit of slow fire in target practice, paragraph 312 was amended so as to remove this conflict.

Additional pay for qualifications in marksmanship: Various questions having been submitted for decision, the following was rendered: That members of non-commisioned staff of regiment who have qualified are entitled to such pay. That members of band who qualified in 1906 are entitled to pay until close of target year 1907. That a member of the band who qualified in 1907 prior to transfer to the band is entitled to extra pay until the close of target year 1908. That all men heretofore short paid should be mustered for arrears on next muster and pay rolls.

Amendment of paragraph 334, Army Regulations: Question having arisen as to payment for electric current to operate a bread mixer at a post bakery, paragraph 334, A.R., was amended to include the cost of power necessary to operate a bread mixer among the expenses to be paid from the bakery fund.

Award of certificate of merit was granted to Pvt. O. R. Dickman, 26th Co., Coast Art. Corps, for heroism exhibited in rescuing two comrades from drowning, at the risk of his own life.

Organization and transportation for Signal Corps attached to a division of troops: A plan covering this question was submitted by the Chief Signal Officer, which was approved with the exception of two escort wagons provided for the personal equipment of the men.

Demands on Engineer troops: The commanding general, Philippines Division, requested that two additional companies of Engineer troops be designated for service in that division, and an investigation of the subject brought to light the very strenuous duty being performed by this corps—to such an extent as to make it impossible to comply with the request referred to under present conditions. Hence it was decided to recruit all Engineer companies up to the maximum limit allowed by law, and that if such increase for companies in the Philippines be not sufficient for needs therein detachments from companies in the United States be sent to the Philippines to serve with companies now there.

PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, Sept. 17, with 16th Infantry (32 officers and 599 enlisted men), Companies A and B, 1st Battalion of Engineers (4 officers and 164 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Gardener, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Majors Blauvelt and Thompson, Chaplain Hillman, Captains Buck, Chrismann, W. C. Bennett, Dalton, Morton, Bundel, Beckurtz, Gohn, French, Lieutenants Hayes, Roach, White, Harvey, Morrison, Smith, Lawton, Boswell, Kingman, Churchill, James, McCune, Peyton, Atkins, Riley, Bubb, Brown, 16th Inf.; Captain Jersey, Lieutenants Knight, Thomas and Powell, Corps of Engrs.; Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Insp. Gen.; Lieutenant Colonel Fisk, Corps of Engrs.; Majors Powell, Mearns, Kulp, Med. Dept.; Macomb, 9th Cav.; Kenly, Field Art.; Morton, Insp. Gen.; Captains Lawton, 19th; Palmer, 13th Inf.; Cole, Q.M.; Morse, Gosman, Yost, Porter, Med. Dept.; Lieutenants Zinke, Culler, Freeman, Med. Dept.; Megill, Jurich, 4th, Hunsaker, 9th, Graham, 10th Cav.; Thompson, 13th Inf.; Bowen, Williford, Coast Art. Corps.; Williams-Foote, McNally and McCormick, Philip. Scouts; Hussey, contr. dental surg.; one post quartermaster sergeant, three Hospital Corps, three Signal Corps, nine for retirement, fifty-three for discharge, three furloughed, twenty-two sick, two insane, two casuals, twenty-nine discharged, twenty-eight military convicts, two female Army nurses. Private William C. Kent, Co. F, 16th Inf., insane, committed suicide by jumping through port in hospital, Aug. 20, 1907. The transport, after leaving Nagasaki, ran into typhoon which lasted for five days, and it is reported that the vessel was badly shaken up while it lasted.

The transport Logan sailed from Manila Sept. 15 for San Francisco with 477 enlisted men of the 13th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, 15 general prisoners, 6 insane, 36 sick, 60 casuals, and the following military passengers: Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf.; Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf.; Capt. G. Clark, 13th Inf.; Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf.; Capt. Charles M. Murphy, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Russel C. Hand, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 13th Inf.; Major Francis L. Payson, Pay Dept.; Capt. Louis H. Bash, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 7th Cav.; Capt. George E. Stewart, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William W. Rose, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Chester H. Loop, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, C.A.; 1st Lieut. William P. Currier, C.A.; 1st Lieut. William W. Taylor, Jr., 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 1st

Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav.; Capt. Park Howell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Craig, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, Med. Dept. From Nagasaki: Major Charles B. Ewing, Med. Dept.; Major George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John C. Hotz, C.A.; 1st Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.; 1st Lieut. William A. Wickline, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Howard M. Bailey, Med. Dept.; Capt. David M. King, Ord. Dept., sailed on the transport Tremont Sept. 6.

The following is a complete list of first class passengers who sailed on the Army transport Thomas from San Francisco, Sept. 7, for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam: Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Matthias W. Day, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Ira Quimby, U.S.A., retired; Major M. C. Wyeth, surg., U.S.A.; Major G. H. Gale, 6th Cav., and two daughters; Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick, U.S.N., wife, infant and mother-in-law; Major J. F. R. Landis, 6th Cav., and wife; Major Deane C. Howard, surg., U.S.A., wife and son; Chaplain Charles W. Freedland, 6th Cav., wife and daughter; Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf.; Capt. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., wife and two daughters; Capt. Evan M. Johnson, 8th Inf.; Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., wife and son; Capt. George P. White, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. P. Young, Q.M., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav.; Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf.; Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, 5th F.A., wife and daughter; Capt. W. L. Keller, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. A. Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. A. G. Lott, 6th Cav., wife and wife; Capt. James W. Broatch, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Joseph W. Janda, 1st Inf.

Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, paymr., U.S.A., wife and three children; Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav.; Capt. George R. Greene, 5th Field Art.; Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. J. A. Baer, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. G. B. Comly, 3d Cav., and wife; Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. Archie Miller, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav.; Lieut. H. A. Wiegenstein, 25th Inf.; Lieut. F. G. Turner, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Wesley King, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. F. T. McNamey, 6th Cav.; Lieut. B. S. Berry, U.S.M.C., and wife; Lieut. William M. Cooley, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Rodman Butler, Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce and Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Archie Deuberry, Philippine Scouts, wife and child; Midshipman S. W. King, U.S.N.

Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., and wife; Lieut. J. C. Maul, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. George Dillman, 6th Cav.; Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; Dr. D. P. McCord, contr. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Dr. C. A. Tetraul, contr. surg., U.S.A.; Dr. Charles J. Long, contr. dental surg., U.S.A.; Lieut. A. L. Clark, 30th Inf.; Vets. George A. Hannay, 6th Cav.; Chief Gunner Joel C. Evans, Navy (Guam), and wife; Mrs. H. A. Wiegenstein, wife of Lieutenant Wiegenstein; Miss Helen Macdonald, with Mrs. H. A. Wiegenstein; Miss Lucia B. Grady, member of family of Med. Insp. W. R. DuBoise, U.S.N. (Nagasaki); Mrs. Mark L. Hersey and child, family of Colonel Hersey, Phil. Scouts; E. O. Hopkins, paymaster's clerk, wife and three children; Mrs. Rush P. Wheat, wife of a Philippine Government official; Miss Gertrude Lustig and Miss Marie Riordan, Army Nurse Corps; Miss Lucretia W. Dodge, governess in family of Captain Heiberg, 6th Cav.; Mrs. Anna R. Weaver, member of family of Lieutenant Turner, 6th Cav.; Mrs. Almira N. Collins, member of family of Captain Anderson, 6th Cav.

Mrs. R. McA. Schofield, wife of Major Schofield, Q.M.D.; F. A. Markey, paymaster's clerk; Henry L. Ward, clerk, Q.M. Dept.

Among the second class passengers were: Sergt. F. R. Williams, first class, Hospital Corps, and wife; Christian Ploss, comsy. sergt., 6th Cav., wife and child; David Grove, drum major, 6th Cav., and wife.

NAVAL TRAVEL ALLOWANCES.

The allowances for travel under orders by naval officers and enlisted men of the Navy, approved by the Comptroller, as stated last week, are as follows. It is expected to put them into effect Oct. 1:

Travel within the continental limits of the United States. Officers of and above the rank of lieutenant commander, actual cost of transportation, including Pullman fare, Hotel bills, including lodging, subsistence and bath, per day, \$6; state room for night water travel where stateroom is extra, \$2; tips at hotel: per day \$0.50, per week at same hotel \$2.50; single meals, \$1.25; single meals on train, \$1.25; tips at single meals, 15c; tips on train, per day, 50c; trips less than five hours, 25c; transfer of baggage, \$1.25; excess baggage: street car fare; expressage and storage of official books, papers or instruments.

Commissioned officers below the rank of lieutenant commander, warrant officers, and pay clerks, actual cost of transportation, including Pullman fare. Stateroom, \$1; hotel bills, day, \$5; tips at hotels: per day 50c, per week at same hotel \$2.50; single meals, \$1; single meals on train, \$1.25; tips on train: day, 50c; trips less than five hours, 25c; transfer of baggage, \$1.25; actual cost of transportation when not furnished by the government; mess bill on government vessel; for sea travel, separate staterooms for flag officers, going to or returning from command. Commissioned officers of the Navy below the rank of lieutenant commander, warrant officers, and pay clerks the same, except that the allowance for hotel bill is \$5 per day and there is no allowance for separate stateroom.

In his decision quoted last week, the Comptroller says: "In the reasonable construction of the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, which provides that officers of the Navy traveling abroad under orders shall receive only their actual and reasonable expenses, certified under their own signatures and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, is that the requirement that said expenses shall be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, was intended as a safeguard against the allowances of unjust and exorbitant claims and to place a limitation upon the jurisdiction of the accounting officers and to preclude the allowance of anything in such expense accounts not having the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, but leaving their jurisdiction unimpaired as to items and amounts approved by him. If in their judgment the Secretary has approved items of expense that are illegal, or amounts that are unjust and exorbitant, they should disallow such items as

are illegal and such amounts as are unjust and exorbitant."

OPPOSES BATTLESHIP CRUISE.

There has been much unreasoning criticism of the projected transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but now comes Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, with a protest which deserves a respectful hearing. Mr. Weeks is a graduate of the Naval Academy, a gentleman of great ability and an ardent friend of the Navy, the interests of which command his hearty support. For these reasons his views, as expressed in a Washington despatch to the New York Sun, will be read with interest even by those who disagree with him. He says in part:

"It will be not only an expensive experiment, but the unusual expense will only commence when the fleet gets to the Pacific. The result of this will be a demand for increased dockage and other facilities on the Pacific which may be necessary, but which should come after judicious and careful selection of sites rather than as the result of the particular movement.

"I do not believe there is the least danger of war between Japan and the United States. The Japanese made peace with Russia because they were unable to finance the war any longer, and with money conditions throughout the world as they are it would be absolutely impossible for them to finance a war with anyone. I have no doubt that the Japanese resent the treatment which Japanese subjects are receiving from the United States, and in my judgment justly so. But the way they will show their resentment will not be by declaring war, but by diverting trade, which heretofore has been ours and which naturally belongs to us, to our commercial rivals.

"I am in favor of a Navy big enough to whip those countries which for commercial reasons of territorial position we would be compelled to fight. If I were responsible for the naval program that is exactly what I would do. If the Germans and Japanese built battleships, I would build battleships; if they built torpedoboats, I would build torpedoboats."

Hon. A. A. Wiley, Democratic member of Congress from Alabama, a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who visited the Philippines in 1905 as one of the Taft party, is quite of the contrary opinion on the subject of the battleships. He has made public a long statement prepared in response to a request of persons who expected to use it in a campaign against the administration, but who had no use for it when they learned what Mr. Wiley's views were. It is of particular interest, as it shows the trend of thought in the South in relation to two of the most important policies of the administration. Mr. Wiley shows a most enthusiastic confidence in the future of the Philippines and gives at length the reasons for his confidence. He says, for one thing:

"We are deliberately closing our eyes to the important fact that Great Britain is now, at an immense cost, constructing a naval base of operations near Singapore, with the manifest object in view of extending her trade relations and protecting her Oriental interests. In the light of these undeniable facts would it be wise, if we could, to withdraw from the Philippines? These islands are in the very heart of the Orient. From Manila, Hong Kong is distant 700 miles, Shanghai 1,000 miles, Osaka, 1,500 miles and Yokohama 2,000 miles. In the commercial equation these are important figures to bear in mind. Around Manila, as a center, circle nearly one billion of people, whose trade the United States could easily command. It is apparent, therefore, that the Philippine question ought to be put outside the domain of partisan legislation. It is the part of wisdom that political agitation over that issue should cease. These islands came to us without our seeking. I believe that Manila, romantically situated on the banks of the Pasig River, will become the most important emporium of a vast antipodal empire—a proud mistress commanding the opulent trade of a billion people embraced in all those coveted lands and seas, which for four centuries has been the burning desire of every European state. I am sure she will yet be the mighty entrepot through which the kingdoms of Asia and Africa will exchange their wealth of useful wares. The United States is entitled to command this vast trade, but to do so we must maintain our supremacy upon the Pacific Ocean. I do not know what is the purpose of President Roosevelt in proposing to send a large fleet of battleships to parade in Pacific waters. If his object be to demonstrate to the world our ability and determination to hold our possessions against all claimants, and to protect our Oriental commerce against all rivals, then I, as a Southern Congressman, applaud his conduct, not only as patriotic, but as eminently American."

DISCHARGES DEPLETE A REGIMENT.

"No regiment," says the Denver Sunday News of Sept. 15, "was ever shot to pieces so badly on the battle line as is the 21st U.S. Infantry at Fort Logan as the result of a sweeping discharge of enlisted men yesterday. The crack organization furnishes the most striking example in the United States Army to-day of the need for immediate steps to make the Service more attractive. Not more than 100 men are left to garrison Fort Logan. Two hundred and fifty received their discharges yesterday and few are re-enlisting. Prosperity in civil life and the growing unattractiveness of the Service are responsible, it is said, for this condition."

The entire non-commissioned staff was discharged, but all will re-enlist. Among those who received their papers were Sergt. Major William Ellis, Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Futherer, Comsy. Sergt. James T. McDonald, Color Sergt. Thomas Reynolds and Battl. Sergt. Major William G. Atkins. They will all re-enlist, and this is a happy fact, because all are exceptionally valuable men.

Sergeant Reynolds has just a month and twenty days to serve when he will have completed thirty years' service and will be retired. Sergeant Atkins has four months. Charles W. Graves, leader of the 21st band, which made such a fine record for itself since coming to Denver, was also discharged yesterday, but will re-enlist. He has about a year from November to complete his thirty years, and his re-enlistment means that the 21st is assured a fine band.

Drum Major George Kelly of the band was also discharged, but will also re-enlist. He is one of the oldest men in point of service in the regiment. J. W. McGloyn, regimental printer, completed fifteen years' service yesterday, but intends going in again. McGloyn is one of the best-known men in the regiment, and has done valuable work compiling a history of Company B, to say nothing of his services as printer.

"This morning at 10 o'clock Company B will give a farewell banquet at the company headquarters and a

large number of invitations have been issued. The band orchestra will be present and all kinds of refreshments will be served."

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR APPRENTICE SEAMEN.

By direction of Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Commandant of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., the parents, or next of kin of each apprentice seaman who reports at that station, will, hereafter, receive a circular letter containing valuable information in regard to the Naval Service. The following extracts will give one an idea of the purpose of this letter:

Your son is now in the Service of his country; it is a splendid and honorable Service, and the rewards are ample, even generous. Encourage him to do his part and you may be sure that we will do all that can be done to make a worthy man of him. Your son may be among the discouraged; he may write home magnified accounts of the work and difficulties connected with his duties at this station. Now is the time when you can help us in training your son and at the same time help the boy himself. Your boy is not being overworked; he has ample liberty, good and abundant food, and is being well treated in every particular; he will not be punished unless he deserves it, and then with absolute fairness and moderation. Write him encouraging letters! Try to inspire him to do his best! Discourage any tendency to disobedience or insubordination! Above all things, warn him against the evils of desertion, intemperance and absence without leave! His moral welfare is carefully guarded, and there are two chaplains at this station—Protestant and Catholic—to look after the religious interests of the men. Services which all are required to attend are held every Sunday morning, while services at which the attendance is voluntary are held during the week. He has received \$60 worth of clothing, and is receiving \$16 per month and board while only a learner and unable to render any service to the Government. In a few years your son, if attentive to his duties, should be a chief petty officer; then his pay will be from \$75 to \$90, according to his rating, not including board and medical attendance. After thirty years' service, an enlisted man may retire and receive three-fourths of the pay of the rating he holds when retired. Many enlisted men who utilize their chances for study and improvement may win further promotion and become warrant, or even commissioned officers. If you should, at any time, desire further information, or wish to make any special inquiry concerning your son, address your letter either to the Protestant or to the Catholic chaplain, and they will be glad to assist you.

HONOR GRADUATES, FORT MONROE.

The following official lists of honor graduates, arranged according to merit, and graduates, arranged alphabetically, of the class of 1907, Artillery School, are announced:

Honor Graduates.

Cochran, George W., 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Stephens, John E., Captain, 5th Field Art.
Fenner, Raymond H., Captain, C.A.C.
Hopkins, Jay P., Captain, C.A.C.
Hamilton, William W., Captain, C.A.C.
Graduates.
Butler, Hartman L., 1st Lieut., 4th Field Art.
Corey, John B., 1st Lieut., 5th Field Art.
Cotten, Bruce, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Doyle, Fred C., Captain, 3d Field Art.
Edwards, Frank B., Captain, C.A.C.
Faulkner, Albert U., Captain, 1st Field Art.
Greene, George R., Captain, 5th Field Art.
Hardin, Joseph S., Captain, C.A.C.
Holyday, Thomas W., 1st Lieut., 3d Field Art.
Hyde, Arthur P. S., Captain, C.A.C.
Jones, Clifford, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Langhorst, Adolph, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
McBride, Robert B., Captain, C.A.C.
McIntyre, Auguste, Captain, 3d Field Art.
Murray, William E., 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Peek, William E., 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Perkins, George T., Captain, C.A.C.
Raymond, William H., Captain, C.A.C.
Roberts, John L., Jr., Captain, C.A.C.
Robinson, Gordon, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Robinson, James P., Captain, C.A.C.
Stayton, Norris, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Taylor, George A., 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Vance, Willis R., Captain, C.A.C.
Watson, Harry J., Captain, C.A.C.
Wilson, James E., 1st Lieut., C.A.C.
Zollars, Charles O., Captain, C.A.C.

EXPLOSION ON JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

A terrible explosion is reported from Tokio on the Japanese battleship Kashima on Sept. 16, while that vessel was at target practice off Kabutoshima in the inland sea. The explosion, it is said, occurred inside a turret in which was a 10-inch starboard gun. The casualties first reported as the result of the explosion were: Killed, five officers and twenty-two men; severely wounded, two officers and six men; slightly wounded, two officers and six men.

According to later cable despatch from Mr. Dodge, Chargé d'Afaires of the American Embassy at Tokio, the explosion was more serious than at first reported. Mr. Dodge reports the loss of thirty-one lives instead of twenty-seven, and the injury of eleven men, and says that the disaster was "an explosion of shells." Naval Constructor Shinowara, Midshipman Hayakiwa and Nishimura were among those instantly killed. Lieutenant Arita, Fukuhara and Shigyo, and Midshipman Kitayama were said to be among those fatally wounded. After removal to the Kure Naval Hospital, Lieutenant Arita and eleven of the petty officers and men died. The Navy Department reports that neither the gun nor the ship is seriously damaged. The Kashima is one of Japan's newest battleships, of 16,000 tons displacement, and was recently built in England. Among the officers and men killed were a number who had served with distinction in the Russian war. President Roosevelt at once directed the State Department to prepare a letter to Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, expressing his sorrow at the news of the disaster on board the Kashima. Secretary Metcalf sent this despatch to the naval attaché at Tokio: "Convey to Minister of Marine the expression of the United States Navy's deep sympathy for the loss of life in the Kashima accident." The following official statement was submitted by Mr. Miyaoka to the Navy Department: "On Sept. 16, during target practice on board H.M.S. the Kashima, an explosion of charge occurred in the turret of the starboard aft 10-inch gun. The cause of the explosion is not clearly ascertainable owing to the fact that all officers and men on the spot have either been killed or severely wounded, but according to the statement of a man who left the turret just a moment before the explosion took place, it appears that when the accident occurred the gun in question had already been twice fired. A new projectile was rammed and the charges were placed in position for the third fire, but the breech block had not been closed, when the said charge, catching fire from the backfire, set on fire the charge for the fourth projectile which was at the back of the gun. The projectile re-

mained in the loading position. There was but little damage done either to the ship, the gun or the carriage. The number killed is: Officers and warrant officers, seven; petty officers and men, twenty-seven. The number of wounded, eight."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Special census reports on shipbuilding show that an increasing Navy has compelled the government to equip the navy yards adequately for the repair work which necessarily results from the large number of vessels now continually in commission. As a result, the value of products of the government establishments increased from \$11,022,312 for 1900 to \$17,265,469 for 1905, or 56.6 per cent.

The reduction of the ocean record to 5 days and 54 min. by the new Cunard turbine steamer Lusitania recalls the fact that the first Cunarders, sixty-odd years ago, were content with an average speed of a little better than eight knots, or one-third the present record. The American Collins Line reduced the time across the ocean to a little less than nine days, and set a record which was not beaten for years. It was not until 1862 that a passage was made in less than nine days; in 1869 the time was reduced to less than eight days, and then it was not until 1882 that the first "ocean greyhound" was put afloat.

Among the illustrations in the current number of the Scientific American is an excellent half-tone of the great masonry dry-dock at the League Island Navy Yard, representing the docking of the battleship Kearsarge. The length of this splendid dock over all from the outer groove to the head of the dock is 750 feet; the length of the bottom is 698 feet; and the width amidships is 134 feet. The width at the bottom, amidships, is eighty feet. At the entrance to the basin the width is 102 feet at the top and eighty feet at the bottom. At mean tide the water over the sill is thirty feet deep, sufficient depth to accommodate the largest battleship afloat.

Speaking of the tipping over two years ago of the light house under construction in Chesapeake Bay, the Scientific American says: "There can be no question but that the uneven loading led to the wrecking of this structure, and it seems incomprehensible that any contractor would undertake a construction of this kind without a thoroughly substantial pile structure to support the work, and it is also surprising that the government engineers would permit the work to proceed without such a structure."

The New York nautical schoolship St. Mary's arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Sept. 12, from her annual cruise, all well. She will remain there until Oct. 1, and then go into winter quarters at the foot of East 24th street, New York city.

In a letter to the editor of the Providence Tribune, "Old Reserve" as he styles himself, proposes the use of the old frigate Constellation by the state's naval battalion.

The following vessels arrived at the target grounds, Cape Cod Bay, on Sept. 13: Connecticut, Kansas, Georgia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Maine, Missouri, Alabama, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois. Mail for the above vessels should be addressed to Provincetown, Mass.

The U.S.S. Glacier and Culgoa will be loaded and ready to sail on Dec. 10 next. The U.S.S. Huntress was turned over to the representatives of the Missouri Naval Militia at Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 13. The Huntress, with the Missouri State Militia aboard, was obliged to turn back on her trip from Pensacola to New Orleans on account of severe weather. When the Huntress was two days overdue at New Orleans some fear was entertained that she had met with some accident.

The U.S.S. Bagley was detached from the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla on Sept. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and placed in full commission. She will be sent to the Naval Academy. The U.S.S. Talbot was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, on Sept. 14, and assigned to the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

The telegraphic address of the ships in Cape Cod Bay is through either the Highland Light or Boston Navy Yard wireless stations.

The U.S.S. Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Whipple, Lawrence and Worden sailed from Cape Cod Bay Sept. 14, and arrived at Newport, R.I., Sept. 15, and the Stringham, Shubrick, Thornton, DeLong and Stockton arrived at Newport the same day.

The plans of the British Admiralty for a new and larger vessel of the Dreadnought class have been received at the construction department at Portsmouth, accompanied by orders to commence building the warship immediately. The displacement of the new vessel, according to a cablegram, will be 19,300 tons, 800 tons greater than the Bellerophon and Temeraire, which were launched July 27 and Aug. 24, respectively. The ship here will be launched before the one to be built at Devonport, orders for the construction of which were announced Sept. 16. The Devonport ship will have the same displacement of 19,300 tons, not 20,000 tons, as at first reported.

Deeds were filed for record at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 14, by which the Pescana Land Corporation, Edwin Cramp, of Philadelphia, president, acquires twenty-six acres of land on the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River, in the Berkeley ward of Norfolk, upon which the Cramps, of Philadelphia, will establish a large shipyard repair plant.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Sept. 1, 1907, according to the official report, was as follows: Battleships: Mississippi, 91.97; Idaho, 86.01; New Hampshire, 83; South Carolina, 21.70; Michigan, 24; Delaware, 0; No. 29, 0. Armored cruisers: South Dakota, 98.90; North Carolina, 88.99; Montana, 82.58. Scout cruisers: Chester, 88.72; Birmingham, 87.75; Salem, 86.57. Submarine torpedo-boats: No. 9, 99; No. 10, 99; No. 11, 99; No. 12, 99. Colliers: Vestal, 43; Prometheus, .70. Tug boats: Patapsco, 21; Paxtuxent, 18. The greatest progress from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 was made on the collier Vestal, building at the navy yard, New York, which was advanced from 36.88 to 43 per cent.

The Edwards Bros. Dredge Co., of Sault Ste. Marie, is the only bidder for the contract of grading at the Naval Training Station for the Great Lakes at North Chicago. There are 33,000 yards of work and the bid is \$1 cents per yard.

The Parsons turbines in the British cruiser Amethyst, after being opened out for inspection, have been found, it is reported, in a most satisfactory condition, and with an absence of wear which other ships, principally in the merchant service, have shown. The Amethyst was the first cruiser fitted with the turbines, and she has done a large amount of steaming since being commissioned some three years ago. At a cruising speed of fourteen knots the Amethyst, it is said, has maintained a slight advantage in coal economy when compared with other vessels

of her class with reciprocating engines. At eighteen knots she had an advantage of twenty per cent, and this increased with the speed to more than thirty per cent.

The British ocean-going torpedo boat destroyer Cossack attained a speed of 23.5 knots on Sept. 7 on her preliminary trials in the Mersey. The Cossack is built of steel, is of 810 tons displacement, uses oil for fuel, has three propellers, and is driven by turbine engines.

The Peruvian government has bought for \$50,000 the Italian cruiser Dogali, formerly the Salamina. She will be renamed the Callao.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the accident to the battleship Alabama, which occurred Sept. 16, while the vessel was in Cape Cod Bay, and which is described as a crack in the port high-pressure cylinder, will not interfere with that ship accompanying the vessels of Rear Admiral Evans's fleet to the Pacific coast in December. The damaged cylinder will be repaired by putting a bolt over the crack. The Alabama will go to the New York Navy Yard, where the damages will be repaired probably within two weeks.

The 225 men who compose the crew of the cruiser Boston are each to receive a pin as an indication of the triumph of the cruiser over the rest of the Navy in the target practice. These pins will be of gold and enamel, showing a small target, with the inscription, "U.S.S. Boston, '07." The Boston secured a score of 79,907, which far exceeded anything known to the naval world. With eleven shots in one minute at a target two miles distant and the cruiser moving at the rate of ten miles per hour, these men placed every shot within the fifteen-foot square which represented the target, and out of the eleven hits, nine of them were bull's-eyes.

Immediately upon his return from the Pacific coast, Secretary Metcalf took up the question of the bids for submarines, of which there were three. The question as to the power of the Secretary to divide the contract, the Attorney General decided that under certain conditions a division of the contract might be made so as to enable the Department to obtain boats of both the Octopus and Lake types. One of the bidders, the Electric Boat Co., had no boat to show. Lawrence Y. Spear and others appeared for the General Electric Co., which submitted bids for the construction of vessels of the Octopus type. Ex-Senator Thurston, accompanied by Mr. Lake, represented the Lake Boat Company. Mr. Spear argued against any division of the contract in view of the decision of the naval board.

The naval medical school in Washington, D.C., resumes its regular course for the winter about Oct. 1, with the prospect that there will be important changes in the scope of instruction at that institution. Among the changes contemplated in the faculty is the detail of Surg. H. C. Curl as instructor of surgery in place of Surg. A. C. H. Russell, who has gone abroad on three months' sick leave. Surg. W. B. Grove will be instructor in the diseases of the eye, which department will be conducted on a larger scale. The naval dispensary has been opened with Med. Dir. William S. Dixon as chief of clinic, and the corps of specialists in various diseases. In the regular course at the school there will be the usual work in mental diseases, with the opportunity of observation at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Announcement will be made in a few days of the result of the recent examination of the class of candidates for assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Bids for 5,000,000 pounds of provisions for the enlisted men of the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic Fleet for their cruise to the Pacific, including everything from fresh beef to Saratoga chips and pickles, are to be opened at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in Washington Oct. 3. Contracts are to be awarded Oct. 10, and the provisions are to be delivered by the contractors at the New York Navy Yard from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15. All of the ships of the fleet, including the torpedo boats and the supply ships and the colliers, are to take their provisions from the New York Navy Yard. The officers must provide for themselves by private arrangement. Practically everything that men in all walks of life would relish will be aboard the ships before they leave. Thanksgiving dinner, Christmas dinner and dinner on Washington's birthday aboard ship have been arranged for. An additional supply of turkeys, plum puddings, pumpkin pies, mixed nuts and coffee will be stored in anticipation of these feasts. At the ports of call new supplies can be taken aboard, but the orders of the Navy Department are that the ships be provided without reference to any stops they may make on the way to San Francisco. The major items comprising the provisions, for which bids are to be opened, are 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 1,000,000 pounds of vegetables, including potatoes, onions, turnips, tomatoes, etc.; 1,000,000 pounds of flour, 500,000 pounds of canned fruits, 100,000 pounds of condensed milk, 400,000 pounds of peas, 400,000 pounds of canned vegetables, including lima beans, peas and corn; 200,000 pounds of ham, 100,000 pounds of coffee, 15,000 pounds of tea, 5,000 pounds of pepper, 5,000 pounds of salt, 5,000 pounds of mustard and 40,000 dozen eggs.

In reply to an inquiry by the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Comptroller L. P. Mitchell has rendered the following decision: "The additional compensation as gun pointer, messman, jack-o'-the-dust, etc., is not ordinarily regarded as the pay of the rating, but is pay for special service and dependent upon the performance of service, (12 Comp., Dec. 772.) I am of the opinion that the pay for special service as 'gun pointer, messman, jack-o'-the-dust, etc., etc.' is not a part of the pay of the rating within the meaning of paragraph 4 of Article 876 of the Navy Regulations of 1905, and should not be charged as a part of the price of discharge under said regulations."

The Boston Transcript states that on Sept. 14 Lieut. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and a detachment of marines from the marine barracks at the Boston Navy Yard raided the shop of one Moskowitz in Boston and seized uniforms and other articles valued at upwards of \$600, which had been illegally placed in pawn. It is said that many of the bluejackets and marines from the navy yard and the warships which have been in the harbor for the past few months have been going to Moskowitz and pawned uniforms and other articles furnished by the Navy Department.

The unique methods of arousing interest in the Navy that have been practised by recruiting officers have borne fruit very decidedly of late. Enlistments for the Navy during July were 1,619, as against 900 last year. In August they were 1,702, as against 1,157 last year. Lithographed books highly illustrated in colors, elaborate calculations as to how much money a bluejacket may hoard in a lifetime, and moving picture representations of life on board a man-of-war have all had their part in inducing young men to try a term of enlistment, and the Navy has no trouble in getting men enough.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
First Squadron.
First Division.

Send mail for ships of this Division (except Louisiana and Vermont) to Provincetown, Mass.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this Division to Provincetown, Mass.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory). Capt. Henry McCrea. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this Division to Provincetown, Mass.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas). Capt. John Hubbard. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heiner. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Fourth Division.

The commander of this Division has not yet been assigned.

Send mail for ships of this Division to Provincetown, Mass.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

RAVENA, P.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. On a cruise with the South Carolina Naval Militia. Send mail to Charleston, S.C.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

Sixth Division.

DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At New Orleans, La. Address there.

MARINETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Friedrick. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. W.H. G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

DELONG, T.B., Lieut. William S. Miller. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

SHUBRICK, T.B., Lieut. Harold E. Cook. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

STOCKTON, T.B., Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

THORNTON, T.B., Ensign Charles H. Blakeley. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREnda (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Ajax (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. See, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At Baltimore, Md.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). Capt. John B. Milton. Sailed Sept. 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Sept. 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. Sailed Sept. 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. Sailed Sept. 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Yokohama, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Sept. 16 from Seattle, Wash., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Sept. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Sailed Sept. 19 from La Union, San Salvador, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At La Union, San Salvador.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, P.C., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Sailed Sept. 18 from Acapulca, San Salvador, for Acapulco, Mexico.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, P.C., 6 guns. Lieut. William S. Whitted. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Hang-kow, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Hang-kow, China.

WILMINGTOM, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Shanghai, China.

Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hong Kong, China.

QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tze river, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shanghai, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subic Bay, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADAMS, C, 6 guns. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark, retired. En route from the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, for New York via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Phelps. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FL

POTOMAC (tug), Chief Bisan. Frederick Muller. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass. SYPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TEXAS, 24 C.B.S. 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.

UNCAS (tug), Chief Bisan. Edward J. Norcutt, navy yard, At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Theodoric Porter. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. James A. Campbell. At New Castle, Del. Send mail to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.

NINA (tender). Chief Bisan. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Blakely, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Truxton, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BAGLEY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

DAVIS. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DAHLGREN. Torpedo station, Newport.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FOX. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MCKEE. Torpedo station, Newport.

ROWAN. Navy yard, Puget Sound.

STILETTO. Torpedo station, Newport.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Percy W. Foster. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Woods Hole, Mass. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Capenhorn. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bisan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield ordered to command.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). William F. Low, retired. Left Boston July 25 for summer cruise, and from Aug. 1 until about the middle of September the Enterprise will be in Long Island Sound and on the Massachusetts coast; from Sept. 15 until about Oct. 15 the ship will be in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawke, Cleveland, Ohio.
Huntress, en route St. Louis.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, San Francisco, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, New York.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, at Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, League Island, Pa.
Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Osceola, Guantanamo, Cuba.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.
Penobscot, Pentucket, New York.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at League Island. Nashville, at Boston.
Baltimore, at New York.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Boxer, at Newport.
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H. New York, at Boston.
Celtic, at Boston, Mass.
Constitution, at Boston.
Craven, at Newport.

Nashville, at Boston.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
New York, at Boston.
Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Panther, at New York.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.

Columbia, at League Island. Detroit, at Boston.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Fortune, at Mare Island.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gloucester, ordered to Boston.
Goldsbrough, at Puget Sd.
Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Isla de Leon, at Pensacola.
Katahdin, at League Isl.
Machias, at Pensacola.
Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Mariville, at Cavite.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Montgomery, at League Isl.
Minneapolis, at League Isl.
Morris, at Newport.

Petrel, at Mare Island.
Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.
Ranger, at Cavite.
Relief, at Mare Island.
Resilles, at Norfolk.
Samar, at Cavite.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Severn, at Annapolis.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Solace, at Mare Island.
Sylvia, at New York.
Terror, at League Island.
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Vixen, at Pensacola.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.
Wyoming, at Mare Island.
Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

S.O. 53, AUG. 8, 1907. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following amendment to General Orders, No. 36, is hereby ordered: Paragraph 38, page 6, second line, strike out "Building Construction," Longmans and Co." and substitute "Building Construction and Superintendence, Kidder."

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

G.O. 36, DEC. 10, 1906. NAVY DEPT.

Publishes extracts from laws governing promotions in the Marine Corps and rules formulated to meet the requirements of said laws are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. All previous general orders in relation to the subject of promotions in the Marine Corps are hereby revoked, except that marine officers examined for promotion prior to July 1, 1907, may elect to be examined upon the publications named in Navy Department G.O. No. 123, March 13, 1906, on and after which date such privilege shall cease.

DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Alvin Adam Mauppin, yeoman, third class, U.S.N., died Sept. 4, 1907, while an inmate of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Michael McGrath, water tender, U.S.N., died Sept. 14, 1907, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

W. L. Davis, fireman, second class, died Sept. 13, 1907, at Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Julius J. Schneider, seaman, U.S.N., died Sept. 13, 1907, while an inmate of the U.S. Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 13.—Comdr. J. M. Helm report in person to the Honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, 1907, for duty under Light-House Board, and for duty as naval secretary of that board on the detachment of Rear Admiral U. S. S. Breese, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Welles detached duty as inspector of ordnance, works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., and continues other duties.

Lieut. R. A. Abernathy to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. W. W. Smith detached duty Minnesota, and when discharged from treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

granted sick leave for three months.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold detached duty Washington; to home and leave for fifteen days; thence to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., duty as inspector of ordnance at said works.

Lieut. J. H. Blackburn commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from May 2, 1907.

Ensign J. C. Townsend to Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, 1907; examination for promotion, then report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Campbell detached duty Washington; to home and resignation as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted, to take effect Oct. 1, 1907.

P.A. Paymr. A. S. Brown commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 10, 1906.

SEPT. 14.—Asst. Surg. A. B. Clifford orders June 17, 1907, revoked. Detached duty Maryland, to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. D. C. Cather detached duty Pennsylvania; to the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clerk C. S. Fowler appointed paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the pay officer, Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Paymr. Clerk B. W. Shumaker appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty at Galveston.

Paymr. Clerk M. C. Huff appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

SEPT. 15.—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 16.—Midshipman B. A. Strait to the Kearsarge, Oct. 1, 1907.

Surg. F. L. Pleadwell to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. K. Ohnesorg detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Belknap detached duty with Marine Detachment, Camp Harrington, Va., etc.; to the Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. E. A. Vickery to the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bisan. W. Manning, retired, detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

Chief Carp. F. J. Simmonds to the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment and observation.

Pharmacist J. Cowan, retired, detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

Note.—Read Admiral J. G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, died at Ogunquit, Me., Sept. 15, 1907.

SEPT. 17.—Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld additional duty in charge of Navy Recruiting Party No. 1. "Travel authorized."

Midshipman R. R. Mants and P.A. Surg. W. S. Hoern additional duty with Navy Recruiting Party No. 1.

Lieut. H. Wilson detached duty Fish Hawk; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. P. Mahoney detached duty Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Fish Hawk.

SEPT. 18.—Lieut. C. L. Arnold additional duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Sub-target Gun Company, 216 High street, Boston, Mass. Travel authorized.

Med. Insp. H. E. Ames detached duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut, etc.; to duty in command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Naval Station, New Orleans, La., Sept. 25, 1907.

Asst. Surg. C. T. Grayson detached duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc., Sept. 27, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Short detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., Sept. 27, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached duty Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., etc., Sept. 27, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

Asst. Surg. M. A. Stuart detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc., Sept. 27, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

Asst. Surg. S. Bacon detached duty Naval Station, New Orleans, La., etc.; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. C. W. O. Bunker detached duty Lancaster, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc., Sept. 27, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. J. Holman detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., Sept. 27, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1907.

SEPT. 19.—Prof. of Math. H. L. Rice from Naval Observatory, Washington, to Naval Academy.

F. L. Jones appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Culgoa.

F. M. Schnotz appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Missouri.

J. C. Waters appointment paymasters clerk, duty Missouri, revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, commanding 3d Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, Sept. 19.

Ensign R. W. Vessell discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to Chattanooga.

Chef Gun. C. B. Balson from Naval Station, Cavite; to Piscataqua.

Boatwoman A. D. Warwick from command Piscataqua to home.

Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Mitchell from Galveston, to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Lieut. R. S. Douglass from Cleveland to Galveston.

Lieut. W. S. Whitted from Rainbow to the Cleveland.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 11.—2d Lieut. Harold C. Judson granted sick leave for one month from date of acceptance.

SEPT. 12.—Capt. Harold C. Reisinger detached on Sept. 18, 1907, from Marine Barracks and School of Application, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and to duty with 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, in Cuba.

Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to duty in command of Marine detachment on U.S.S. Charleston.

Capt. William Hopkins from U.S.S. Charleston on reporting of Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, and to duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. Earl H. Ellis detached on Nov. 4, 1907, from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and to duty with 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, in Philippines, via Army transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Nov. 5, 1907.

First Lieut. Lovick P. Pinkston preparatory order to duty with 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, in Philippines revoked.

SEPT. 16.—1st Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, retired, granted leave for one week from Sept. 18, 1907.

Capt. William H. Clifford order Sept. 9, 1907, modified so as to detach him from duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., on Sept. 23, 1907, and proceed to Philippines, via steamer sailing from New York on Sept. 24, 1907.

SEPT. 18.—Capt. Rupert C. Dewey, A.Q.M., granted leave for six days from and including Sept. 23, 1907.

First Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler detached from Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Honolulu, T.H., and to duty at Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 16.—3d Lieut. J. T. Drake granted fifteen days' leave, to commence Oct. 3.

Capt. J. L. Sill granted twenty-five days' leave, to commence Oct. 6.

First Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted thirty days' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days.

Capt. D. P. Foley, Constr. J. Q. Walton and Constr. W. C. Bessellieu, Jr., appointed a board to convene at Arundel Cove, Md., to inspect the Fessenden and Boutwell.

SEPT. 17.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as president of a board of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the Manning on Aug. 15, 1907.

Capt. J. H. Quinan ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as member of the board of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the Manning.

Capt. E. P. Bertholf detached from the Wissahickon and ordered to temporary duty in command of the Seminole during the absence of Capt. J. H. Quinan on detached service.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell detached from the Manning and placed on detached service at his home.

First Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Alert, with temporary duty en route as president of a general Revenue Cutter Service court on board the Seminole.

SEPT. 18.—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks granted thirty days' leave, to commence Oct. 10, with permission to apply for an extension.

Capt. R. O. Crisp ordered to the Department for one day's duty.

Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth ordered to Bethlehem, Pa., stopping en route at Phoenixville, Pa., on inspection duty.

The U.S. Revenue Cutter Service cadet trainngship Itasca is now at sea from the Island of Madeira headed homeward, and is expected to arrive at St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, the latter part of September. The vessel was at Algiers, Algeria, Sept. 5, and from there went to Funchal, Madeira. She sailed from the last-named port Sept. 14 for home waters. From St. Thomas, the Itasca will go to San Juan, Porto Rico, where she will arrive about Oct. 2. From San Juan the vessel will come direct to the Chesapeake, and will arrive at Arundel Cove, the training school headquarters, about Oct. 8, and the cruise will be over. Reports from Captain Reynolds, the commander of the Itasca, are that while at Naples in the latter part of August the ship was visited by officers from the Italian and Japanese flagships which were lying in port. The vessel was also visited by the American Vice-Consul at Naples.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.</

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 17, 1907.

Midshipman George F. Humbert, of the third class, will not be allowed to resign and he will not be dismissed from the Naval Academy. Rare clemency on the part of the naval authorities has been shown in his case, and he will be permitted to remain in his class. The entire sentence has not been mitigated, however, for young Humbert will be given 100 demerits, will remain only on probation and will have to sacrifice all of his month's vacation. This action was decided upon Thursday afternoon by the Navy Department, it being the first important decision that has fallen to the lot of Rear Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in the five days he has been acting Secretary of the Navy. The order was signed by him just prior to the close of business hours, with the instruction that it become effective on the following day, when Humbert was released from the Academy "brig." Humbert owes the mitigation of his sentence almost wholly to the untiring efforts in his behalf of a woman—Miss Opie—an aunt of the midshipman, who went from Pennsylvania Monday to Washington to intercede with the authorities in his behalf. For three days she clung close to the officials, and then, fearing her efforts at Washington would be without avail, she came to Annapolis, where she presented the case of her nephew to Captain Badger and Commander Benson.

Of the four midshipmen recommended for dismissal, two will remain and two were allowed to resign. The last of the four cases—that of Joseph E. Austin, of the first class, was disposed of Saturday. It took Secretary Metcalf but a few moments to review the case when it was laid before him by Captain Winslow, acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the amended recommendations of the Academy authorities that Austin be allowed to remain were promptly approved. The friends of young Austin appealed to the authorities and his case was brought again before Superintendent Badger Saturday. Austin made such a strong argument in his own behalf that Captain Badger withdrew his former recommendation for dismissal and recommended that the sentence be mitigated to 100 demerits and allow the midshipman to continue in the third class on probation, with the sacrifice of his annual vacation, the punishment being exactly the same as was decided for Humbert.

In the new fourth class there are many musicians as well as in other classes. The second and fourth class midshipmen were hosts Wednesday night at a concert given in the open air on the terraces surrounding Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's dormitory. The Glee Club sang a number of popular songs to the accompaniment of a piano. There were also several other numbers of instrumental music. The singing soon attracted a large crowd of friends of the midshipmen, naval officers and members of their families.

A directory is being prepared in the office of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy of the families of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, resident in the vicinity of Annapolis, but not officially connected with the Academy.

Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Nelson, who have been spending the summer with their daughter at Bellevue, Wash., are now visiting the family of D. R. P. Hibbs, Albert Lea, Minn.

A quiet wedding took place Saturday afternoon at the rectory of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father Barron officiating. The bride was Miss Julia Louise Du Rocher, of Baltimore, and the groom was Mr. William Arthur Easton, of Halifax, N.S. The bride is the oldest daughter of Charles L. Du Rocher, of the Hospital Corps of the Navy. Mr. Easton is in charge of the wireless telegraphy station at the Naval Academy.

Football practice for the fourth class was begun Monday. Uniforms were issued last week and preliminary work in tackling, getting down the field, punts and charging, will be begun at once. In the new class a number of men have shown good caliber on other teams before entering the Academy. Dutton is expected to make a strong bid for one of the line positions, while Hibbard, a substitute quarterback last year, will be a serious factor in the game. Hibbard is a very light man, but an excellent player on both defense and offense and probably the best punter in the Academy at present. He played with the squad last year, but was greatly handicapped by an injured knee. This year he will be in good form and recently he showed his ability by standing very near the head of the members of his class in the annual strength tests. Davis, who played on Blair's Academy, a New England team, and also on Werntz Preparatory School as a halfback, is a good man and runs well with the ball. Anderson, who has played football in the West, and Loder, another husky man, are expected to make a place on one of the Academy's teams. Navy adherents will watch with interest the work of Spencer, a brother of Herbert Spencer, the captain of last year's winning Navy team. He is said to play the game with the same dash and vim that made his brother one of the main reliances of several Navy teams. Deyo, late of Yale College, is said to be a fast man, and while rather light, has demonstrated his skill already in hurdling by winning both hurdle races in the Inter-Company races which have been held at the Academy.

The first "tree" for members of the fourth class has been posted and between thirty and forty midshipmen are unsatisfactory in French. This tree is posted to warn midshipmen who have fallen below the required mark of 2.5 out of a possible 4, that there must be an improvement if they expect to pass.

Midshipman James S. Spore was released from the Academy Hospital Sunday, having recovered from the effects of a fist fight, which took place a little over a week ago between Midshipmen Spore and Solomon Endel, both of the second class, in which Spore was severely handled. His nose was broken and his face badly bruised, but no permanent injury resulted. The fight was in no way related to hazing or "the code," but it was the fiercest fight that has taken place at the Academy since the Branch-Merrimether encounter. It is understood that it was a pre-arranged affair, with regular rounds and seconds, and is said to have originated from remarks directed by Spore to Endel, who is Hebrew. It has not developed who was the challenger. The fact that the injuries were received in a

fight is known to the authorities, as such matters are made a part of the report from the surgeons. As the fight was not a class affair, it is not likely that the authorities will take a very serious view of the matter, and it is probable that any punishment inflicted will be by the Naval Academy authorities themselves.

The torpedo boat Bagley, under the command of Lieut. Paul Foley, has arrived from the Norfolk Navy Yard and replaces the Talbot, placed out of commission at Norfolk. The Bagley is equipped with tubes for firing torpedoes of the Whitehead and Bliss-Leavitt type, and is better adapted for purposes of instruction.

Rev. Henry H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy, has gone on his annual vacation to Boston and other places in Massachusetts. During his absence Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, is conducting services at the Academy.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 12, 1907.

The visit of Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, to this yard is expected will be productive of many good results. He was the guest of Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon at luncheon, all heads of departments of the yard being invited to meet him. He made a tour of inspection, expressing himself as well pleased with the splendid equipment of this big government plant.

Paymr. William B. Rogers, ordered home on waiting orders, for some weeks before his departure for his eastern home was under medical treatment at the hospital.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, the members of the Mare Island Club entertained at a card party at their handsome quarters. Whist formed the diversion, and among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. Mary Turner, Lieut. T. C. Turner, Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Gearing, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Mdsn. H. C. Gearing, Jr., Med. Insp. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Civil Engr. and Mrs. J. V. Rockwell, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. McEntee, Comdr. J. M. Robinson, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. H. E. Odell, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Standley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, Miss Smith, Lieut. J. H. Thompson, P.A. Surg. W. S. Hoen, and others.

On Saturday afternoon, the 7th, Mrs. Henry W. Lyon entertained at a large card party, one of the last affairs at which she will be hostess during Admiral Lyon's administration, as he will be retired early in November and is desirous of being relieved thirty days preceding his retirement, in accordance with the usual custom. Mrs. Lyon will sail for Honolulu on Oct. 9, as they are both very fond of the islands, where they lived for some time, and where they will be near their son. When relieved Admiral Lyon will probably go East for a trip, joining Mrs. Lyon at Honolulu a little later. Much entertaining is being done in their honor, and they in turn are extending much hospitality to the people of the yard. At the card party Saturday bridge was the feature, and refreshments pleasantly rounded out the afternoon. The guests were: Madam Irwin, Madam Cutts, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Gearing, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Carr, Miss Caroline McDougal, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Robinson.

Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, who arrived a week or so ago, are receiving a warm welcome, and the Independence, which Commander Robinson commands, promises to be an important factor in social life. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood entertained at a charming dinner at which Comdr. and Mrs. Robinson and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon were the honored guests. Quantities of sweet peas were massed on the table's center. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Gearing and Capt. Charles E. Fox. Other welcome additions to the yard are Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, the former being aide to the commandant and inspector of ordnance at the magazine. Their son, Harold Dodd, who is quite a musician, is member of the senior class at the Vallejo High School.

Dr. and Mrs. Burnham of San Francisco, on Sunday, were guests of Surg. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, to attend the christening of little Miss Dunbar, which took place in St. Peter's Chapel that afternoon. Capt. Charles E. Fox, who is in San Francisco at present, in connection with the completion of the South Dakota, which he is to command, spent the weekend at Mare Island, a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood was among those who participated in the tennis tournament at Del Monte on Monday last. Lieut. and Mrs. Cook have arrived from the East and are at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo, the former here for duty aboard the California. Mr. and Mrs. J. Herron, who are so well known in the southern part of the State, arrived Sunday for a week as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Graham entertained at a large tea in honor of Mrs. Herron, the house having been beautifully decorated for the occasion. Receiving with Mrs. Graham were Mrs. Herron and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, while the young ladies of the yard assisted in the dining-room.

Ensign and Mrs. Martin Kellogg Metcalf, Miss Louise Lake Menefee that was, returned from their wedding trip on Monday evening and are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Dan Preston Menefee, at her home here, to remain while the California Ensign Metcalf's ship, is here. Lieut. John H. Thompson, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the barracks. Lieut. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., is another recent arrival, but on Wednesday last his marriage to Miss Mary Swift Bailey, of Berkeley, was celebrated at St. Mark's Church in the pretty college town, and they are now off on their wedding trip, at the expiration of which they will make their home here.

Mrs. Kate Shirley, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds, at Yerba Buena, will spend the coming winter in San Francisco. Mrs. Frederick Funston is at present entertaining Miss Chaffee, daughter of General Chaffee, at her home at Fort Mason. Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., who have been visiting the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, at their Berkeley home, came on Tuesday to remain over night as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood.

An event of interest was the wedding of Miss Julia Barnett Persons, youngest daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus Charles Persons, of this yard, and Asst. Naval Constr. Sidney Morgan Henry, which took place at five o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 11, an account of which appears under "Service Weddings." Mrs. John W. McClaskey, who with Lieutenant McClaskey, U.S.M.C., retired, has been spending several months with her mother in Vallejo, left on Tuesday for Pittsburgh on an extended visit. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major General Wood, who is expected on the trans-shipment Sherman on Sunday next, will be the guest of Mrs. Eleanor Martin in San Francisco for a short visit before leaving for Washington. Mrs. John Henry Page, wife of General Page, has arrived in San Francisco from West Point to visit relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Frederic L. Bradman and small daughter are spending a week in Vallejo at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Byrne. Captain Bradman is on duty at Yerba Buena and they make their home in San Francisco from Seattle from Seattle to spend ten days visiting friends.

The U.S.S. St. Louis, Capt. N. R. Usher commanding, arrived at the yard ten days ago from the Atlantic coast. After entering the Golden Gate she steamed direct to an anchorage off the Mare Island magazine, exchanging the customary salutes with the Independence. The vessel remained only long enough to fill her coal bunkers and then proceed to the Puget Sound to be docked.

The Cincinnati, flying one of the longest homeward bound pennants ever seen in these waters, reached here from the Philippines on Tuesday, Sept. 10, and did considerable damage as she came up the channel by reason of dragging her anchor, which broke the cables between Mare Island and Vallejo, cutting off the yard from telephone as well as all telegraphic intercourse, until repairs were made. Yesterday the Raleigh, also from the Philippines, steamed up from the lower bay, and both vessels are to remain here for some time, as it is understood that they will be overhauled at this yard.

The revenue cutter Bear, Capt. Frank Tuttle commanding,

Refreshing

Healthful

Pure

Apollinaris "The Queen of Table Waters"

was towed down to Bool's Shipbuilding Yards in Oakland on Friday last, the Mare Island force not being able to complete the extensive repairs as quickly as the Treasury Department desired, on account of the great amount of other work.

At the request of Vice-President Fairbanks the Mare Island Yard received authority to install a wireless telegraph station at the state fair grounds in Sacramento, and this exhibit, in charge of Chief Instructor Maxon, of the naval electrical school here, assisted by three of the recent graduates, was one of the most successful and interesting within the fair grounds. A lot of ordnance material from this yard is also being exhibited at the fair.

Arrangements are now under way in this state to provide a suitable gift for the new cruiser California, and Governor Gillett has named a committee of prominent men to take charge, to succeed a similar committee, named by ex-Governor Pardee, which became disorganized by the unsettled conditions following the San Francisco fire. It has been suggested that a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, be presented by the state through an act of the Legislature, and that a silver service, to be paid for by popular subscription, be given by the citizens of California, as well as something additional for the use, comfort and convenience of the enlisted men aboard.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1907.

Miss Dora O'Keefe, who has been the guest of her brother, Chaplain O'Keefe, of the 12th Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is now the guest of her mother, Mrs. O'Keefe, of Leavenworth. Lieut. A. B. Hatfield, 18th Inf., is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield, at Fort Myer, Va. Lieut. S. Coleman, 9th Cav., will be the guest of relatives during the month of September, at Buckner's Station, Louisa County, Va. Mrs. Percy Silver has returned from a trip through the Eastern States. Mrs. Hackney, wife of Capt. S. M. Hackney, 21st Inf., stationed at Fort Logan, accompanied by her children and mother, Mrs. M. E. Clarke, left Wednesday for New York City, where she will send her son to school. Mrs. Hackney has been at her old home in Leavenworth for the past two years, while Capt. Hackney was in the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of Mrs. Holmes' mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, in Leavenworth. Mrs. Tyler, of St. Louis, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. L. Howell, has returned to her home.

The 18th Inf. Band will play at the Leavenworth County Fair this week.

Major Benjamin M. Pursell, 18th Inf., has returned from a month's visit with friends in Massachusetts.

One of the most enjoyable affairs during the week was the theater party given Tuesday evening by Lieutenants Patterson and Sharpe, followed by a supper at their quarters. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, Miss Stafford, Miss Polly Young, Miss Margery Wood, Mrs. Magruder, Miss Julia Taylor, Lieutenants West, Lockett, Lemley and Magruder. Major A. M. Fuller, retired, who is on duty with the Kansas Militia at Topeka, was here Tuesday, the guest of his son, Cyril, who is a member of Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. Miss Lottie Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, will leave to-day (Monday) for Lawrence, Kas., to enter the State University. Miss Fuller was graduated from the Leavenworth High School in June. Lieut. O. H. Morrow returned Sunday from a month's visit with relatives in Somerset, Ky. Miss Gladys Booth leaves Tuesday for Topeka to attend Bethany College.

Secretary Clifford Pierce, who is to be general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., arrived Thursday and immediately took charge of the affairs around the building. The new secretary is a trained Y.M.C.A. worker, having been four years at Washington, D.C., and for the past two years at Fort Monroe. Large shipments of fixtures, furniture, billiard tables, gymnastic apparatus, rugs, pictures and works of art are arriving every day, and will be put in place at once. Miss Helen Miller Gould, the donor, and a party of friends will be here about the last of October, to dedicate the building. Miss Gould will be entertained during her stay here by General and the Misses Hall.

Capt. R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav., left Saturday morning for a six weeks' leave, which will be spent in California. Dr. Joseph Pinquard has been confined to his quarters by a slight attack of asthma.

Speaking of the departure of the 18th Inf. for the Philippines on Sept. 30 the Leavenworth Post says: "The officers and ladies have endeared themselves to Leavenworth people, and it is with great regret that we will see them go. It sometimes seems as if we no more become acquainted with the fascinating Army people until they are ordered to another post. A number of the ladies of the regiment will remain in the States. Among them are Mrs. Walter B. Gordon and daughter Ellen, who will spend the winter in St. Louis, joining Captain Gordon next summer. Mrs. Murray will be with Major Murray at Fort Slocum, where he is detailed for four years' duty in the Quartermaster's Department. Mrs. William B. Baker will remain at the Post for four months, as Lieutenant Baker has been detailed for duty at the collage. Mrs. Muarree McFarland will go to Buffalo for an indefinite stay. Mrs. D. L. Howell will visit with her daughter, Mrs. Clinton, for some months. Mrs. Pursell will visit relatives in the North. Mrs. Martin is not going, and Mrs. Kutz will join later. Among those who will go with the regiment are Mrs. Paulding and Misses Nora and Betty Paulding. Mrs. Henry Kirby, Mrs. W. F. Grote, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Miss Magruder, Mrs. F. D. Evans, Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Mrs. A. P. Watts, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Mrs. T. C. Musgrave, Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster. Col. T. F. Davis, wife and daughter will join the regiment at Denver. Chaplain and Mrs. Axton and children will not go until spring."

Mrs. Carrie Jameson, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. E. Gunster, will remain for a month after the 18th leaves and will be the guest of Mrs. Clinton.

Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl and daughter, Miss Olive, returned to Leavenworth this week from a two months' trip, which included a great many points of interest. From here they went to Chicago for a few days' visit with relatives, and from there


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took the lake trip, through the Great Lakes to Canada, including a stop at the Thousand Islands, Toronto and Montreal. While in Montreal for three weeks they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kidder, formerly of Leavenworth. The party made a trip to the Canadian Northern Lakes, coming back by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George, and the Hudson river to New York. From there to Norfolk, Va., and the Jamestown Exposition, where they spent three weeks at the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort. On the way home visits were made at Asheville, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Kumpe, of Montana, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpe at the garrison. Col. D. J. Rumbough was the guest of friends here Friday and left the same evening for Fort Myer.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 14, 1907.

Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends was hostess at a very attractive tea Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Vincent, of Indianapolis, Ind., who is her house guest. The rooms were fragrant with many flowers. The young ladies assisting Mrs. Ahrends were Miss Lucy Garrard, Miss Guilfoyle, Miss Moon and Miss Cartwright; Miss Garrard served chocolate and Mrs. Cornthwaite poured tea.

The Bridge Club met Monday evening at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Johnson was hostess. Mrs. Greves won a handsome tea pot and Lieutenant Terry a handsome picture in sepia. Mrs. Hollenbeck, of Pacific Grove, entertained at bridge Tuesday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. H. O. Williard, wife of Captain Williard, 5th Cav. Among those from the Presidio were: Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Trillary, wife of Rear Admiral Trillary; Mrs. Ward, wife of Lieutenant Ward, 15th Inf. The prize was a beautiful cut glass dish, with Nikko monkeys as a consolation prize at each table. Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Pickering entertained, bridge being played at six tables. Mrs. Lewis received the first prize, a teakwood stand; the second prize, a pretty silk bag, was won by Mrs. Webster. Lieut. Harry Graham received the gentleman's prize, a handsome Japanese lantern in red with brass trimmings. The guests included Colonel Maus, Colonel Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Stritzinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Burleigh, Lieutenant West and Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Ripley, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen. After awarding the prizes a tempting menu was served. The Wednesday Euchre Club met with Mrs. Dalton, twenty members being present. The prize, a dainty chafing dish apron, was won by Miss Borrowe.

Miss Alford, sister of Mrs. Bowen, is visiting at the Presidio of San Francisco, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hand, Art. Corps. Mrs. Huckins, who has been visiting her daughter for the past month, left on Friday for Angel Island, where she will spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Captain Richardson. Mrs. Cornthwaite, after a delightful visit of several months with her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Graves, will leave Saturday for her home in Spokane, Wash.

Capt. and Mrs. Webster entertained at dinner Wednesday evening, the happy occasion being Captain Webster's birthday. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Cornthwaite, and Captain Wagner. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Petty entertained Wednesday evening with a handsomely appointed dinner. The table was very attractive with decorations in pink, the color scheme being carried out in all details. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Moon, and Major and Mrs. Pickering. Capt. and Mrs. Graves entertained at dinner the first of the week Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis. Capt. and Mrs. Graves again entertained Friday evening at dinner in honor of their sister, Mrs. Cornthwaite. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Miss Cartwright, Lieut. Harry Graham and Lieutenant McCommon. Mrs. Estes was hostess Thursday afternoon, from four to six, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Huckins. The house was beautifully decorated with roses, the dining-room being very attractive in pink and green. Mrs. Moon and Mrs. Lewis poured chocolate. The assisting ladies were Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Petty and Miss Moon.

Mrs. Pruyne, mother of Lieutenant Pruyne, 14th Inf., entertained the Euchre Club and a number of other guests. The first and second prizes, pairs of silk hose, were won by Miss Marie Pickering and Mrs. Mount; the guests' prize, a handsome cut-glass bowl, being won by Mrs. Garrard. The guests were: Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Moon, Miss Moon, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Harding, and Mrs. Pullem, Mrs. Gunn and Miss Lightner of Pacific Grove. Among the club members present were: Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Cornthwaite, the Misses Garrard, Lucy Garrard, Guilfoyle, Pickering, Cartwright, Alford, Pruyne and Borrowe. Dainty refreshments were served. Friday eve-

ning Mrs. Pruyne and son, Lieutenant Pruyne, entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club in honor of Miss Gladys Marshall Lightner, of Bakersfield, Cal. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Garrard, Miss Pruyne, Lieutenant West, and Dr. and Mrs. Gunn of Pacific Grove. The party attended the hop after dinner. Saturday evening Mrs. Pruyne and her son again entertained with a pretty dinner at Hotel Del Monte. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Pullem of Pacific Grove, Miss Garrard, Miss Lucy Garrard, Miss Pruyne, and Captain Davidson, Lieutenant Terry, Russell, Early and Halford. After dinner the party joined the dancers at the Del Monte hop-room and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mrs. and Miss Pruyne, mother and daughter of Lieutenant Pruyne, after spending the summer at the Presidio with him, will leave shortly for their home at Albany, N.Y., stopping at San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake, and Chicago. Later they will return and accompany Lieutenant Pruyne to the Philippine Islands.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 14, 1907.

Major F. B. Jones, 9th Inf., left for Madison Barracks, N.Y., on a two months' leave. Lieut. Col. W. C. Butler, 9th Inf., left for Galveston to meet Mrs. Butler from New York. Lieut. R. H. Hearn, of the 9th Inf., has reported for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Hearn have just arrived from Barnesville, Ga. Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, aide to General Myer, has gone to Boston on leave.

Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., leaves on two months' absence and will visit Omaha, Buffalo, Brooklyn and New York and other Eastern cities. Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., leaves for San Francisco in charge of several military prisoners. Major L. G. Berry and Capt. Harry G. Bishop, 3d F.A., left for Fort Riley to witness the attack on the redoubts. Co. B, 9th Inf., is now practising on the target range at Leon Springs.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane is on sick leave and will not return to Fort Sam Houston until Oct. 15. Lieut. Fred B. Terrell, who has been visiting his parents in San Antonio, has gone to Fort Bliss. Col. George LeRoy Brown, U.S.A., Commandant of the Peacock Military Academy, was entertained by Mr. Wesley Peacock, who gave an old-fashioned fish fry at West End Lake. Many invitations were sent to the friends of Colonel Brown.

It is stated with interest that Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer will keep open house during the winter season. This will add greatly to the social life of both Fort Sam Houston and local circles, as Gen. and Mrs. Myer have been most heartily welcomed since their arrival and have made hosts of friends. A leading social event of the week is the reception with which the San Antonio Club will honor the officers of Fort Sam Houston and Department Headquarters and their ladies on the evening of Sept. 18. Prominent in the receiving line will be Gen. and Mrs. Myer.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Bartell, formerly of Fort Sam Houston, and Miss Franklin, of San Antonio, are pleasantly located at Fortress Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin and children, of West Point, are expected this fall to spend the winter with Mrs. Mary Franklin.

The officers of Fort Sam Houston gave one of their delightful hops at Muth's Garden. Many were present from town and post.

Gen. J. G. C. Lee, retired, will return to Texas the latter part of this month with his family, having spent a delightful summer at their home at Lake George, N.Y.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Sept. 17, 1907.

Lieut. Joseph R. Davis gave a delightful bowling party on Wednesday evening. After bowling several games the guests repaired to the restaurant of the post exchange, where delicious refreshments were served at small tables. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Sanders, Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Lieutenant Davis and Mr. Hoffman. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Howard L. Landers entertained in honor of Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Campbell. There were five tables of euchre and the prizes were won by Miss Clark and Mrs. Knowlton. Among those present were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Furnival, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Page, Miss Newton, Mrs. Heisel, Miss George Clark, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Ashe, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. John Reybold, the Misses Reybold, Mrs. Eugene Reybold.

Mrs. W. C. Griswold is visiting in Interlaken, N.Y., where she went last week to be present at the marriage of her sister, Miss Stout. Mr. Campbell, of Johnson City, Tenn., visited his brother, Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, last week. Mr. Campbell is en route for Yale, where he will enter the law school. Capt. J. C. Goodfellow spent the week end at Water Gap. Lieut. Joseph R. Davis visited New York on Saturday, returning Monday.

Mrs. Eugene Reybold was the hostess at a delightful card party on Tuesday afternoon. Present from the post were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Furnival, Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Ryland and Mrs. Knowlton. Col. and Mrs. Hoskins were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott at luncheon Tuesday. Chaplain and Mrs. Bell and Miss Bell have gone to Wrightsville, Pa., on a visit to relatives, after which they leave for their new station, Fort Sill. Captain Knowlton is now occupying the quarters left vacant by Chaplain Bell.

The enlisted men gave a dance in the gymnasium Friday evening, which was largely attended.

Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins were the dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Hoskins on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton, Lieutenant Davis and Mr. Hoffman attended the dance at Augustine Pier on Thursday evening.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 15, 1907.

Mrs. James B. Kemper and little Miss Lucy Ord Kemper, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mason, and Miss Fernandez, left Monday for Fort Leavenworth to join Captain Kemper, recently arrived from Cuba. Miss Mason will resume her studies at Vassar College. Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and Miss Fernandez will go to Washington for a short stay and then return to Cuba via Norfolk. Mrs. Estridge entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Kemper, Miss Mason and Miss Fernandez last Saturday. Mrs. A. C. Kemper, mother of Capt. James B. Kemper, left for Cincinnati after a pleasant summer spent here as the guest of Mrs. James B. Kemper.

The enlisted men gave a hop Wednesday evening at the post hall, which was largely attended.

Mr. Charles Carey, of Cheyenne, was the host at a delicious

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supper Tuesday evening, complimentary to the Misses Taylor. Mr. Allen Wilson and Capt. and Mrs. Tanner were among the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Errington are entertaining a large camping party near Laramie in honor of their guest, Mr. Sanderson, of Chicago. They will be absent about ten days. Capt. and Mrs. Tanner entertained informally Saturday evening for Miss Mason and Miss Fernandez, who were their guests prior to their departure.

Mrs. A. H. Appel and Miss Appel, accompanied by Mrs. Appel's mother, Mrs. Lindsey, arrived Saturday. Mrs. Tilman Campbell and baby left during the week for a visit to relatives in Texas. Mr. Charles Cobb and Miss Elizabeth Cobb, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Persons, left Sunday for their home in Lake Forest, Ill. Lieutenant Jordan spent a day at the post, en route to Fort Washakie, Wyo.

An unusually large crowd enjoyed the hospitality of the Officers' Club Wednesday evening. It was voted the most attractive and enjoyable of the "ladies' nights." Billiards, pool and bridge were indulged in, each room being filled with enthusiastic players. A continuous performance of phonograph music, with good records, was another entertaining feature. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Sawtelle, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Jones, Dr. Dade, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, the Misses Taylor, Miss Mason, Miss Fernandez, Miss Corn, Captain Butner, Captain Griffin, Lieutenants Davis, Delaplane, Baker, Shute, Dr. Foster, and Mr. Carey, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Brecken, of Cheyenne.

CAMP CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17, 1907.

Lieut. R. E. Grinstead returned on the 5th from Camp Perry, Ohio. He has been on duty with the Rifle Team of West Virginia for the past six weeks. Major and Mrs. Benjamin returned on the 7th. Mrs. Benjamin is located at Mrs. Rowell's cottage on 7th street, Willoughby Spit.

On the 7th, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison gave a dance at Fort Monroe in honor of the student officers. Among those attending from camp were Colonel Reade, Captain Drum, Mrs. Clagett, Miss Clagett and Lieuts. W. C. Miller, Clark and Clagett. Lieut. R. E. Grinstead left camp on the 8th for Madison Barracks, N.Y., where he will have charge of the improvements on the rifle range at Stony Point. Lieut. W. C. Miller left camp on the 12th on fifteen day leave.

Tuesday, Sept. 10, was Rhode Island Day. A review in honor of Governor Higgins took place in the afternoon. All of the troops in Camp Capt. John Smith participated. This was followed by a reception at the Rhode Island building, which was attended by quite a number of officers. In the evening Governor and Mrs. Swanson gave a reception at the Virginia Building in honor of Governor Higgins. This was also well attended by officers of the camp. Wednesday, Sept. 11, was Ohio Day. A street parade took place in the afternoon in honor of Governor Harrison. The troops from this camp were supplemented by a regiment of the Ohio State troops. Several officers attended the reception in the Ohio Building in the evening. Thursday, Sept. 12, was Maryland Day. A review of all the regular troops and one battalion of Maryland troops took place in the afternoon. This was preceded by a reception at the Ohio Building. In the evening Governor and Mrs. Swanson gave a reception at the Virginia Building in honor of Governor Warfield, of Maryland. This was also well attended by officers from Camp Capt. John Smith.

Capt. Frank Halstead arrived in camp on the 13th from Williamsburg en route to his home in Cincinnati, where he has been called on account of the serious illness of his father. Capt. R. C. Croxton was a visitor at camp on the 11th and 12th. Capt. D. B. Devore returned to camp on the 11th after an extended leave.

There are numerous rumors afloat that the 23d Inf. will sail for the Philippines from this coast. It is certainly hoped that such will be the case.

Capt. Kent Nelson, who has been the surgeon in the Artillery camp, left on the 13th for Fort Slocum, N.Y. The whole camp consists of two battalions of the 23d Inf., one squadron of the 12th Cav., and one battery of the 3d F.A., has but one surgeon on duty with it.

A review was held on the 14th in honor of Governor Deneen, of Illinois, being Illinois Day. This is the first Saturday on which the troops have had any ceremony. The camp was

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Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett and Mrs. Shultz at supper on Sunday evening.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1907.

Capt. D. E. Holley on his way East from duty at Camp Perry was the guest of Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn for several days last week.

On the afternoon of Sept. 9 the troops were ordered out to witness the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new hospital, which is now being built. The principal speaker was Congressman Frank Taylor, of Columbus, who was instrumental in getting the appropriation for the building. Major Henry I. Raymond and Mayor Badger of the city, also made very interesting and appropriate speeches and a prayer and benediction were offered by Rev. John Hewitt, of St. Paul's Church.

Capt. W. A. Burnside returned Wednesday from Buffalo, where he spent a short leave visiting friends. There were several trips made last week, those in command of Capt. A. A. Cabaniss going to Fort Washington, Maryland; those with Captain Grimes to Fort Riley, and with Lieutenant Andrews to Cuba. Mrs. Cabaniss accompanied her husband, who has a few days' leave which will be spent in visiting in Baltimore and Washington. Lieut. J. L. Bond, 19th Inf., is spending part of his leave in Columbus visiting friends. Mrs. Gaper has as her guest her sister, Miss Dunington, of Washington.

Mr. Charles Raymond left last week for Cambridge, where he will begin his second year at Harvard. Miss Marie Galbraith, daughter of Major J. L. Galbraith, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Forse.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Sept. 18, 1907.

Among visitors at the post during the past week have been Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader at Major Charles Richard's; Mrs. Louis Soleiac at her sister's, Mrs. Frank H. Adams, and Mrs. A. W. Gates at Mrs. Tracy W. Dickson's, New York Arsenal. Lieut. A. W. Maish, 12th Inf., has arrived and is at the bachelor's quarters, Brick Row.

The 12th Infantry baseball team played the Fort Hancock team at Sandy Hook on Sept. 13. The score was 5-1 in favor of Fort Hancock.

Mr. Philip Allison left on the 18th to join the freshman class at Cornell University, and Master Harry Mallory on the 16th to enter the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind.

BORN.

BREWSTER.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15, 1907, a son, Edward Sumner Brewster, to the wife of Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C.

COYLE.—Born at Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 12, 1907, to the wife of 1st Class Sergt. Michael Coyle, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

DARRAGH.—Born at Washington, Pa., Sept. 10, 1907, a daughter, Elizabeth Greenfield, to the wife of Mr. Robert W. Darragh. Mrs. Darragh is the daughter of the late Col. A. L. Hawkins, 10th Penn. Vol. Inf., and sister of Capt. C. E. Hawkins, 2d U.S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th U.S. Inf.

HALLER.—Born in Hamburg, Germany, on July 29, 1907, a son to the wife of Ferdinand Haller, and daughter of the late Major Thomas J. Gregg, U.S.A.

HAWKINS.—Born at Washington, Pa., Sept. 7, 1907, a daughter, Emma, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th U.S. Inf.

KAISER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser, U.S.N., a son, at Warrenton, Va., Sept. 10, 1907.

NELSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th Inf., at Fort Antonio, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1907, a daughter, Helen McCannor Nelson.

RAGSDALE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d U.S. Inf., on Sept. 11, 1907, a boy, William Weeks Ragsdale.

ROSCOE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. David Livingston Roscoe, 1st U.S. Cav., a boy, at 1406 Malvern avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 9, 1907.

SHULTZ.—Born at Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1907, a daughter to Civit Engr. Joseph S. Shultz, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, on Sept. 3, 1907, at Leesburg, Va., a daughter.

SYKES.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11, 1907, to the wife of Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th U.S. Inf., a son, Horace F. Sykes, Jr.

THOMPSON.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Walcott Thompson, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 10, 1907, a daughter, Margaret Hildegarde. Mr. Thompson is a son of Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S. Army, retired, and a brother of Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th U.S. Inf.

WESSION.—Born Sept. 14, 1907, to the wife of Capt. C. M. Weason, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Macon.

MARRIED.

REARICK—**BRICKER**.—At Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1907, Miss L. Helen Bricker, sister of Capt. Edwin D. Bricker, U.S.A., and Lieut. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., to Prof. Ralph E. Rearick.

BOYD—**FULMER**.—At Downingtown, Pa., Sept. 10, 1907, Dr. Robert Boyd, of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and Mary Florence Fulmer. No cards.

MOORE—**DAVISON**.—At Passaic, N.J., Sept. 14, 1907, Miss Sara Isabella Davison, daughter of Capt. James Davison, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Frank Moore.

WILLIAMS—**BAILEY**.—At Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 11, 1907, Lieut. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Swift Bailey.

DIED.

CARROLL.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1907, Major James Carroll, surgeon U.S.A.

GERARDIN.—Died at Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 15, 1907, Capt. Benjamin M. Gerardin, Adj't 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J.

GREER.—Died at Governors Island, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1907, Col. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Funeral service at Governors Island, Sept. 20, and interment at North East, Pa.

LODOR.—Died at New York city, Sept. 19, 1907, Mrs. Margaret M. Lodor, wife of Gen. Richard Lodor, U.S.A., retired.

NEVINS.—Died Sept. 19, 1907, after a lingering illness, Joseph Nevins, Chief Cutter, Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A., beloved husband of Sarah Nevins, at his home, The Harvard, Harvard street, Washington, D.C. Funeral services at Arlington National Cemetery, Saturday, Sept. 21, at 3:45 p.m. Brooklyn papers please copy. Mr. Nevins served throughout the campaign at Santiago.

WAINWRIGHT.—Died at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 13, 1907, Gen. Charles S. Wainwright, U.S.V. Funeral at Grace Chantry, Broadway and Tenth street, New York city, Monday Sept. 16.

WALKER.—Died near Ogunquit, Me., Sept. 15, 1907, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brigadier General Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, has decided to accompany the 9th Infantry to the Jamestown Exposition. The brigade staff will be with their chief. The regiment will leave Wilkes-Barre Oct. 1 and go to Washington by rail. There the regiment will embark on a steamer, proceeding via the

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Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay to the Exposition site, arriving there on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2. The regiment will encamp in tents within the Exposition inclosure and each day will give a drill and evening parade. The remainder of the time the men will have for sightseeing. Returning the regiment will leave the Exposition on Sunday, Oct. 6, and is scheduled to reach home on Monday morning, Oct. 7.

Major Charles R. Williams, Q.M., Wisconsin N.G., detailed to make a tour of the State beginning Oct. 1, 1907, to check up the property or financial account of each organization that has any property and financial accountability.

Major Ellery D. Preston, asst. inspr. gen., 1st Lieut. Emil A. Laurence, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. David B. Downing, 1st Inf., Michigan National Guard, are authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Wayne, Mich.

First Lieut. Thomas R. Burnett, jr., asst. surg., Texas National Guard, is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington.

A regimental stag will be given by the 14th N.Y. in its armory on Saturday night, Oct. 12, which will be free to all members, and each man will also be allowed one ticket for a friend. An interesting program has been arranged.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., announces that company drills will be resumed on Sept. 30, "as it is probable that the regiment will be ordered on field service during the summer of 1908." He says: "The commanding officer desires to impress upon everyone the necessity of strict attention to drill, particularly in the details, in order that the regiment may be prepared to properly perform such field service as it may be ordered upon." Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells is detailed as instructor of drills and instructor of guard duty. Major William H. Linson is detailed, in addition to other duties, in command of the regimental recruit squad. Companies on drill may wear black or russet shoes, but the entire company must be uniform. The 1st Battalion of the regiment is composed of Companies D, H, G and C, under command of Major W. H. Linson. The 2d Battalion of Companies A, M, F and K, under Major E. B. Bruch, and the 3d Battalion under command of Major W. S. Beekman, is composed of Companies B, E, I and L.

Governor Hughes, of New York, when he visits the Jamestown Exposition on Oct. 10, will have as his escort 100 officers and men from Squadron A, Major Bridgeman, and the 1st Battalion of the 12th Regiment, and the field and staff officers. Lieut. Colonel Huston will be in charge, and Major Burr will command the battalion.

Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, N.Y., has announced that saddle horses can be hired at the Armory at reasonable rates, by officers of the National Guard, and officers can stable horses at the Armory under the established regulations.

According to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, recruiting in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the National Guard in that city is at a standstill at present, and company commanders are having a hard time to replace men whose terms of service have expired and others who have been discharged. "Advertising in the daily papers," says the correspondent, "has been resorted to but without avail. Several company commanders are now, it is said, offering one dollar per head for recruits. One captain who has a bunch of fifteen men that he would like to rid himself of offered a friend the other day \$25 if he could get him the same number of new men. The better class of young men in this city do not take kindly to the service any more. Since the Spanish-American War it has been very hard for company commanders to maintain the minimum number of enlisted men. Camp service has apparently lost its potent charm to the available materials. Prior to '98, the days preceding the encampment were always popular in recruiting. There is a feeling that the present situation is caused by the frequency with which summary courts have been held. The mulcting of men from \$2 to \$5 for absence

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Sept. 16, 1907.

Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., who has recently been stationed at Fort Mansfield, arrived at Fort Strong to take command. Mrs. Straub accompanied him. Lieutenant Gearhart has been transferred to the 46th Company at Fort Strong, to fill the vacancy caused by Lieutenant Morrow's transfer to Fort Banks. Lieut. R. H. Somers has reported at Fort Strong for duty with the 120th Company. This is a torpedo company.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle entertained the members of the General Court-Martial at luncheon on Thursday at Fort Warren. Lieutenant Eastman, a graduate of this year's class, was a caller at Fort Revere last week, on his way south to join his regiment, stationed in Cuba. Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett reported for duty at Fort Andrews on Saturday; he joined the 124th Company. Mrs. Bartlett will remain with her parents in Brooklyn for the present.

Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Peck entertained at luncheon on Monday at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan L. Brett have returned from their leave, spent in the White Mountains.

Mrs. Gilbert, a summer resident of Hull, gave a very attractive luncheon followed by bridge whist. Among the guests present were Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Shultz, of Fort Revere. Mrs. Holmes and Miss Holmes entertained Capt. and

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



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from a drill or two, had a bad effect on recruiting, according to some of the officers."

The Second Division of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, under the command of Lieut. Walter R. Griffith, will make a cruise to Newport on Oct. 12, when a number of veterans of the organization will be invited on board. A start will be made at noon Saturday, the 12th, and the vessel will return to her berth at Brooklyn early Monday morning, Oct. 14.

Routine company drills in the 9th N.Y., will commence on Oct. 3. Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, Major John D. Walton, John J. Byrne and Franklin W. Ward are detailed as inspectors of drills, and Lieut. B. F. Wetzelberg as instructor of recruits. A special cash prize of \$25, offered by Lieut. H. W. Williams, former assistant I.R.P., will be given the company having the highest general average for all military duties during the drill season. The veteran organization will present a trophy to the company doing the best recruiting.

The U.S.S. Yantic has been transferred to the State Naval Brigade of Michigan, and has been assigned to the 5th Division, which has its headquarters at Hancock, on Lake Superior. Co. F, of the 22d N.Y., will hold a ball at Terrace Garden, New York city, on the night of Dec. 20.

Capt. George R. H. Buffington, who for seven years has been in command of the naval brigade of Massachusetts, has been placed on the retired list, at his own request, with the rank of rear admiral. Lieut. Comdr. James H. Dillaway, Jr., executive officer, is acting chief of the brigade, and an election for a successor to Captain Buffington will soon be held.

The figures of merit of organization, Connecticut National Guard, for the drill season, Nov. 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907, are as follows: Brigade, 90.61; Machine Gun Battery, 97.71; Troop A, 96.20; Hospital Corps, 94.80; 2d Infantry, 94.24; 1st Infantry, 93.18; Signal Corps, 90.41; 1st Separate Company, 90.14; 3d Infantry, 86.78; Battery A, Field Art., 85.79; Co. A, Artillery, 76.89; Hospital Corps.—Assigned 2d Infantry, 97.47; assigned Coast Artillery, 96.67; assigned 3d Infantry, 95.76; assigned 1st Infantry, 92.63; Hartford, 88.18; Battery A, Field Artillery, 2d Platoon, 90.68; 1st Platoon, 80.89; Machine Gun Battery—Second Section, 98.47; First Section, 97.76; Third Section, 96.91; Coast Artillery—2d Company, 80.29; 1st Company, 73.48; Naval Battalion—Battalion, 83.51; 2d Division, 87.70; 1st Division, 83.04; 3d Division, 79.78; Co. I, 2d Inf., had figure of merit of 97.88, the best in the Infantry.

The Rhode Island Naval Militia started on their annual cruise on the U.S.S. Prairie Aug. 31, under the command of William C. Ellis, of East Providence. The naval battalion of the state of Rhode Island consists of four divisions, one from Newport, Bristol, Providence and East Providence, each comprising somewhere in the vicinity of fifty men each. The Prairie arrived at the Jamestown Exposition Sept. 3, and sailed Sept. 5 for target practice on the southern drill grounds, off the Virginia capes, reaching Newport, according to present schedule, Saturday. There are 142 men, fourteen commissioned and two warrant officers in the Rhode Island command.

Major Gen. John W. Schall, commanding division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon his own application was placed upon the retired list. Major General Schall served during the Civil War as first lieutenant, Co. K, 2d Pennsylvania Vols., April 20, 1861; honorably discharged July 26, 1861; captain, Co. K, 87th Penn. Vols., Sept. 11, 1861; promoted to lieutenant colonel, Sept. 12, 1861; to colonel, May 9, 1863; honorably discharged Oct. 13, 1864. Commissioned as colonel, 6th Pennsylvania Vols., in war with Spain, May 13, 1898; commanded 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps from May 29 to Sept. 7, 1898, honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1898. Has served in the Pennsylvania National Guard since 1859; appointed major general Aug. 20, 1907, after honorable and faithful service.

The following appointments are announced in the National Guard of Pennsylvania: Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley to be major general, vice Major Gen. J. W. Schall, retired; Col. Willis J. Hulings to be brigadier general; Col. Wendell P. Bowman to be brigadier general.

Brigadier General Harral and the officers and men of the Michigan National Guard have been congratulated by the Governor, as noted in a general order issued by Adjutant Gen. W. T. McGurkin, upon the fine record they made in the annual encampment of 1907. Their zeal, devotion to duty and good conduct were creditable alike to themselves and to the state.

The 23d Infantry Lancers of Aug. 31, says: "The 74th Regiment, New York state National Guard, Colonel Fox commanding, spent three days at the Exposition this week. The regiment gave daily drills and parades while here. It is one of the best organizations that has attended the Exposition."

69TH N.Y.—COL. E. DUFFY.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Edward Duffy, went to Celtic Park, Long Island City, on the afternoon of Sept. 14, to practise extended order drill and for review by President Patrick F. McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen, and incidentally to hold an evening picnic for the benefit of a fund to be used in decorating the drill hall of the armory. For the extended order drill the regiment used hilly ground outside the park, and was divided into a defensive force, consisting of Companies C, I and B, and a provisional company, under command of Major John E. Duffy, and an offensive force under Major Michael Lynch, consisting of Companies E, F, K and D, of his battalion, and Companies A, G and H, and a provisional company, under command of Major P. E. Reville.

Both forces sent forward scouts which soon came in contact with each other, and the popping of blank cartridges soon became general. The firing lines were reinforced, but the defenders having the disadvantages of position and small numbers, gradually fell back and then sustaining a vigorous frontal and flank fire had to surrender.

The men on both sides were held in good control, but cover was not as promptly taken advantage of as it should

have been, and officers in both forces exposed themselves too freely.

A review of the regiment in the park by the Hon. Patrick F. McGowan, who was accompanied by Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, ex-deputy Police Commissioner, followed, in which the regiment made a creditable showing, especially considering the fact that it had not drilled since last April. In regimental parade which followed, as soon as the officers marched to the center, men in every company were very inattentive, and evidently believed that during this part of the ceremony they could stand at ease, instead of standing strictly at attention. Many non-commissioned officers in companies were equally to blame and some of them were even more unsteady than the privates. This unsteadiness in the ranks is a matter that should be corrected, as it detracts greatly from the credit of the regiment, and also spoils a ceremony. The remainder of the night was spent in dancing, and the outing proved a great success. Among the military men present were Colonel Morris and Captain Conley, 9th Regt., and Lieut. Colonel Huston, 12th Regt.

Co. I, of the 69th N.Y., Captain Healy, which now has 100 officers and men on its roll, will hold a ball at the regimental armory on Thanksgiving eve. It has also decided to hold a stag at an outside resort on Sept. 28.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B. M.—Apply to the Adjutant General of New York, Albany, N.Y., for information as to back pay to certain regiments of New York volunteers in 1898.

NEW YORK.—All transfers, promotions, assignments, etc., of officers in the Regular Services appear in official orders published each week. You will have to follow them up for the information you desire.

R. W. N.—To have your discharge corrected you must apply to the Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

INQUIRER.—Mail for troops in the Philippines, as stated in our table of stations, is addressed simply "Manila, P.I." but the organization the man is a member of must be given. Mail addresses of vessels abroad are given in our Navy Table.

FIRST SERGEANT.—Any law passed raising the pay of officers and men on the "active list" of the Army does not affect those on the retired list. To cause an increase of pay on the retired list a bill to that effect must first be passed.

J. C. H.—The 3d Cavalry will sail from Manila Jan. 15, 1908. The 14th Infantry will sail for Manila Jan. 5, 1908. The 24th Infantry will sail from San Francisco Feb. 15, 1908. See G.O. 190, War Dept., published in our last issue.

S. H. L. asks: What double time is a soldier allowed in the following cases: In the Cuban campaign, 1898, 17th Infantry? En route from New York to Manila in 1899, 1900? Infantry? En route from Manila to San Francisco in 1900? Answer: Double time is allowed in all these cases.

K. H. S. asks: When the 15th U.S. Infantry is due to return to the Philippine Islands, and also what regiment does the 8th U.S. Infantry relieve on their return to the United States? Answer: The 14th Infantry will sail for Manila Jan. 5, 1908, to relieve the 24th Infantry; the 8th Infantry will sail from Manila for San Francisco April 15, 1908, and relieve the 22d Infantry at Fort McDowell and Presidio of Monterey.

K. asks: Whether or not time consumed on the voyages going from and returning to the U.S. will count as double for double time for foreign service are at variance to such an extent that no one seems to be able to say what is what in this matter. Answer: The time consumed on voyages going from and returning to the United States does not count as double time for retirement of enlisted men. The Act of April 23, 1904, gives double time for actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska and Panama.

M. H. W. asks: Why the letter J is never used in naming the companies and troops in the different organizations of the Army. Answer: We take many military customs from the Romans, who had no letter J in their alphabet.

X. Y. Z. asks: Is a mounted officer entitled to commutation of rations for his private horses when the same is not furnished in kind by the Government? Answer: No.

G. A. B. asks: If Co. D, Signal Corps, is still in Fort Omaha, Neb. Answer: Co. D, Signal Corps, is stationed at Fort Omaha.

N. L. D. writes: I would like to know if a retired soldier being a United States deputy marshal and arresting a deserter is called to the post as a witness in a G.C.M. on the deserter's case, is the U.S.D. marshal entitled to the reward of fifty dollars and mileage for the G.C.M. and pay per day as some policeman who had no service in the Army, or is only entitled to actual expenses? The G.C.M. was at a different date to the date that he delivered the deserter, and caused him to make an extra trip and neglect other business from which he could have gotten more money. Answer: The fact that he is a retired enlisted man has nothing to do with the case. If as deputy marshal he arrests the deserter and turns him in he is entitled to the \$50. If subpoenaed as witness before a court-martial he is entitled to mileage and per diem the same as any other civilian.

PRIVATE asks: (1) When will the next detachment of marines leave the U.S. for the Philippines. (2) Are marines who served in the Philippines from 1900 to 1902 to receive campaign medals or badges such as are soon to be issued to the Army? (3) To whom should I apply for such badge or medal? Answer: (1) It is not yet determined. (2) Yes. (3) Apply to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

W. K. L. asks: How many vacancies are there at the present time for sergeants, first class, H.C.? Will the appointments be made soon to fill vacancies? Answer: All vacancies were filled recently and there will be no further examinations probably until next summer.

C. R.—As to back pay for service in certain regiments of New York Volunteers in 1898, write to the Adjutant General of New York, at Albany.

A. M.—A summary court can ordinarily punish with three months' confinement and forfeiture of three months' pay, but it cannot so punish a non-commissioned officer unless he has consented to be tried by the summary court. If he does not consent he may still be tried by summary court, but the limit of punishment is reduced. The trial must be ordered if he refuses, by the department commander.

WILD BILL writes: I enlisted in the Navy in January, 1903, and deserted four months later, not liking that Service. I enlisted in the Army in April, 1904, and after three years was honorably discharged a corporal with character excellent. I put five months in the Volunteer service in 1898. How can I straighten out matters to be free from arrest as a deserter? Answer: You are liable to arrest until two years after the expiration of the term of enlistment in which you deserted. You would have to serve out your term in which you deserted to set your record straight.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 14, 1907.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., who went on leave a few weeks ago, returned to the post week before last, having given up the remainder of his four months' leave.

Tuesday night of last week Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., had a crowded audience at the post hall to hear his interesting lecture on the campaign of the 19th Infantry on the island of Panay; this was a continuation of previous lectures, and was illustrated by sliding pictures of real experiences while the regiment was on the island. Music was also a feature of the evening and was greatly enjoyed. Chaplain Smith's Tuesday evening lectures are becoming very popular,

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and there was a large audience of soldiers, officers and citizens from El Paso. A violin solo was rendered which made the entertainment doubly attractive. Artisan Smith, son of Chapman and Mrs. Smith, left the post last week for the Tennessee Military Academy, where he will attend school the coming year.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. J. J. Miller, gave a very delightful bridge luncheon one day last week. The prize, a beautiful Filipino scarf of many colors, was won by Mrs. Joe Williams, of El Paso. Besides the ladies of the garrison were a number of guests from El Paso, including Mrs. J. A. Buckler, Mrs. Van Dusen, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bill Brown, Mrs. E. W. S. Neff, Mrs. Van Cleve Knight, Miss Nina Neff, Miss Leila Moore, Mrs. Joe Williams, Mrs. Eugene Neff and Mrs. C. U. Buckler.

Major and Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson and daughter, Miss Dorothy, arrived last week. Major Simpson has just been promoted and transferred to the 19th Infantry from the Quartermaster's Department. Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., returned last week from Fort Sam Houston, where he has been on detached service. Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, 19th Inf., left this week for the East on a three months' leave.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a hop last week at the post hall which was greatly enjoyed by the officers and a number of guests from El Paso.

General Mortez, khan, minister and ambassador from Persia to the United States, Mexico and South America, was a visitor in El Paso this week on his way to the City of Mexico. General Mortez resides in Washington and is the only representative of his government to the entire western continent. He visits Mexico officially every two years and South America every five years.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., accompanied by his staff and the regimental band, assisted Major Joseph Sweeney and a number of the citizens of El Paso to receive Ambassador Enrique Creel and party, who arrived in El Paso the middle of the week on their way to Mexico City. The 19th Infantry band, stationed just outside of the Union station in El Paso, greeted the distinguished visitor with the beautiful strains of Mexico's national anthem, and then broke into the inspiring music of America, both of which were loudly applauded.

Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel Smith entertained at dinner one evening this week complimentary to Bishop W. Kendrick, of the Episcopal diocese, and Rev. Henry Easter, of El Paso.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY. DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Fanston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota—Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqs., St. Paul, Minn.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqs., Omaha, Neb.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.: A and B, Ft. Mason, Cal.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Bonita Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Ft. L.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Six troops from Ft. Clark and three troops from Ft. Sam Houston will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1907; two troops from Ft. Clark and one troop from Ft. Sam Houston will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqs. and eight troops

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will take station at Ft. Clark, Tex., and four troops at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4th Cav.—Troops F and G, Fort Snelling, Minn. Balance of regiment ordered to sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1907, and take station in United States as follows: Headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Ft. Meade, and Troops E and H to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, P, Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Hqrs. and all troops except D and F sailed from San Francisco for Manila Sept. 7; Troops D and F at Ft. Meade, S.D., will sail for Manila from San Francisco Dec. 5, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walls, Wash.; E, F and H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F Sequoia National Park, Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A*, B*, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F* Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

1st. Ft. Leveit, Me. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 106th. Ft. Fletcher, Wash.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 108th. Ft. Warden, Wash.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 109th. Ft. Grobie, R.I.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

36th. Ft. McKinley, S.C. 116th. Ft. Screen, Ga.

37th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

38th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

39th. Ft. Howard, Md. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

40th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

41st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 122d. Key West, Fla.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. *Manila, P.I. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

60th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 142d. *Ft. McHenry, Md.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 146th. *Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 147th. *Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 152d. Ft. Baker, Mass.

72d. Ft. Screen, Ga. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

74th. Ft. Screen, Ga. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 158th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 159th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 160th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 161st. Ft. Miley, Cal.

*Torpedo companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqrs. and one battalion will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; one battalion at Ft. Brady, and one at Ft. Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.

8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqrs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.

9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscom, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Michael, Alaska.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscom, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Michael, Alaska.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.

19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Ft. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.

23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5, 1908.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco for station at Madison Bks., N.Y., and one battalion at Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila Aug. 10.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY TOPIE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. On instruction work at Fort Rodman, Mass., until Oct. 1, 1907.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, C.A., attached. On instruction work at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., until Sept. 23.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, C.A., attached. On instruction work at Fort Adams, R.I., until Oct. 5.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. L. B. Magruder, C.A., attached. On instruction work at Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screen, Ga.

The measurement length to garter should be taken as follows: From the intersection of the side and waist seam diagonally to the front, over the knee cap, and to a point four inches below same, which point is designated as the garter.

Coats—dress, olive drab and khaki.

Sizes. Waist. Length. Sleeve

TABLE OF OCCASIONS.—COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.*

FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General Officers; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, chapeau, epaulets, sash, white gloves, full-dress belt, sabre, black shoes.	On state occasions at home and abroad; when receiving or calling officially upon the President of the United States, or upon the president, sovereign, or member of the royal family of other countries; and at ceremonies and entertainments when it is desirable to do special honor to the occasion, or when full dress is prescribed for enlisted men.
General Officers; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, full-dress cap, shoulder knots, sash, leather gauntlets, full-dress belt, sabre, black boots, spurs.	On occasions as above requiring the officer to be mounted, or following immediately after mounted functions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, full-dress cap, white gloves, full-dress belt, sabre, black shoes. Aiguillettes and shoulder belts for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for general officers dismounted.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, full-dress cap, leather gauntlets, full-dress belt, sabre, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes and shoulder belts for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for general officers mounted.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, full-dress cap, white gloves, full-dress belt, sabre, black shoes. Aiguillettes for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for general officers dismounted.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, full-dress cap, leather gauntlets, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for general officers mounted.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, chaplain's hat, white gloves, black shoes.	As stated for general officers dismounted.
Chaplains; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, chaplain's hat, leather gauntlets, black boots, spurs.	As stated for general officers mounted.

*The regulations for minor articles of uniform will be found in the preceding pages under appropriate headings.

Courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers will hold their sessions in such uniform as the court or board shall decide.

DRESS UNIFORM.^b

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General Officers; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), sabre, and white gloves.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed. This uniform is also authorized as a mess dress, and for social occasions when full dress is not worn.
General Officers; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, dress cap, leather gauntlets, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), and sabre.	On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add dress belt, sabre, and white gloves.	Same as stated above for general officers dismounted.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, dress cap, leather gauntlets, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add dress belt and sabre.	Same as stated above for general officers mounted.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), sabre, white gloves.	Same as stated above for general officers dismounted.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, dress cap, leather gauntlets, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), and sabre. Dress coat, dress trousers, chaplain's hat, black shoes; white gloves when occasion requires gloves.	Same as stated for other officers dismounted.
Chaplains; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, chaplain's hat, leather gauntlets, black boots, spurs.	Same as stated for other officers mounted.

^bWhen troops appear in full-dress or dress uniform, as prescribed in these regulations, all officers on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity shall wear the corresponding prescribed full-dress or dress uniform for officers.

WHITE UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
For all officers; dismounted.	White coat, white trousers, white cap, white canvas or black leather shoes.	When authorized by the commanding officer, but not to be worn on occasions of duty with troops.

SERVICE UNIFORM—OLIVE-DRAB.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
For all officers; dismounted.	(a) Service coat, service trousers, service cap, russet leather shoes.	(a) For habitual garrison wear when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(b) Under arms, add service breeches, service belt, sabre, white gloves, russet leather leggings.	(b) For habitual garrison duty under arms; also when changing station with troops by rail or water, and when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(c) Service coat, service breeches, russet leather leggings, russet leather shoes, service hat, service belt, sabre, revolver, canteen, field glass, watch, compass, note-book and pencils.	(c) For field duty.
For all officers; mounted.	(a) Service coat, service breeches, service cap, russet leather boots or russet leather shoes and russet leather leggings, spurs, leather gauntlets.	(a) For habitual garrison wear and when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(b) Under arms, add service belt and sabre.	(b) For habitual garrison duty under arms; also when changing station by rail or water.
	(c) Service coat, service breeches, russet leather boots or russet leather shoes and russet leather leggings, service hat, service belt, sabre and revolver, spurs, leather gauntlets, canteen, field glass, watch, compass, note-book and pencils.	(c) For field duty.
Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt on occasions (b) and (c) as herein prescribed, when on mounted or dismounted duty requiring its use.		

Note.—When troops appear in service uniform (a), (b), or (c), all officers on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity will wear the corresponding service uniform (a), (b), or (c).

Service uniform, khaki, same as above, when climate and weather require.

Olive-drab uniform for habitual wear when climate or weather does not require khaki. The commanding officer may require officers on field service to be equipped with such additional articles of their prescribed equipment as conditions may make necessary.

COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted	Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes, white gloves, russet leather belt, and cartridge box.	To be worn at all ceremonies in garrison (except inspection and guard mounting, and then if prescribed by the commanding officer), when climate and weather permit.
Mounted	Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, dress cap, russet leather or campaign shoes, leather gauntlets, spurs, sabre belt, and cartridge box (when prescribed).	To be worn at all ceremonies other than garrison when prescribed by proper authority. As herein, when mounted.

DRESS UNIFORM.

Dismounted	Articles.	Occasions.
Mounted	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, russet leather or campaign shoes, russet leather leggings, spurs, leather gauntlets. Under arms, add sabre belt and cartridge box.	To be worn at retreat roll call and on pass, when climate and weather permit.

WHITE UNIFORM.

Dismounted	Articles.	Occasions.
	White coat, white trousers, russet leather or black leather shoes.	For enlisted men of the Hospital Corps only, as prescribed by the surgeon, for ward duty.

Note.—Leather leggings are prescribed for enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery only.

SERVICE UNIFORM—OLIVE-DRAB.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted	(a) Service coat, service breeches, leggings, service cap, russet leather or campaign shoes.	(a) For habitual garrison wear when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(b) Under arms, add white gloves, russet leather belt, and cartridge box.	(b) For habitual garrison duty under arms; also when changing station by rail or water and when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(c) Service coat, service breeches, olive-drab shirt, leggings, russet leather or campaign shoes, service hat, field belt.	(c) For field duty.
Mounted	(a) Service coat, service breeches, russet leather leggings, service cap, russet leather or campaign shoes, leather gauntlets, spurs.	(a) For habitual garrison wear when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and cartridge box.	(b) For habitual garrison duty under arms; also when changing station by rail or water and when not otherwise prescribed herein.
	(c) Service coat, service breeches, olive-drab shirt, service hat, russet leather leggings, russet leather or campaign shoes, spurs, field belt, and leather gauntlets.	(c) For field duty.

Note.—With dismounted service uniform (b) non-commissioned staff officers equipped therewith will wear belt and sabre or sword in lieu of belt and cartridge box.

With dismounted service uniform (c) non-commissioned staff officers equipped therewith will wear revolver and belt in lieu of sabre or sword.

Leather leggings for enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery only.

Enlisted men other than cavalry and light artillery, mounted, or who may on occasions be mounted, will wear the canvas leggings.

Enlisted men of cavalry and field artillery may, when dismounted, wear the canvas legging.

Olive-drab uniform for habitual wear when climate or weather does not require khaki.

SERVICE UNIFORM—KHAKI.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted	(a) Service coat, service breeches or trousers, leggings (with breeches), service cap, khaki, russet leather or campaign shoes.	(a) For habitual garrison wear, including retreat roll call, and on pass.
	(b) Under arms, add white gloves, russet leather belt, and cartridge box. Omit trousers, but include service breeches and leggings.	(b) For habitual garrison duty under arms; also when changing station by rail or water.
	(c) Service coat, service breeches, olive-drab shirt, leggings, russet leather or campaign shoes, service hat, field belt.	(c) For field duty.
Mounted	(a) Service coat, service breeches, russet leather leggings, service cap, khaki, russet leather or campaign shoes, leather gauntlets, spurs.	(a) For habitual garrison wear.
	(b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and cartridge box.	(b) For habitual garrison duty under arms; also when changing station by rail or water.
	(c) Service coat, service breeches, olive-drab shirt, service hat, russet leather leggings, russet leather or campaign shoes, spurs, field belt, and leather gauntlets.	(c) For field duty.

FATIGUE UNIFORM.

Dismounted	Articles.	On fatigue and at stables.
	Fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, service hat, russet leather shoes.	

Note.—With dismounted service uniform (b) non-commissioned staff officers equipped therewith will wear belt and sabre or sword in lieu of belt and cartridge box.

With dismounted service uniform (c) non-commissioned staff officers equipped therewith will wear revolver and belt in lieu of sabre or sword.

Leather leggings for enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery only.

Enlisted men other than cavalry and light artillery, mounted, or who may on occasions be mounted, will wear the canvas legging.

Enlisted men of the mounted service may wear the khaki trousers when not mounted and not on armed duty.

Khaki uniform for habitual wear when olive-drab uniform is not prescribed.

EXTRACT FROM ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DATED DECEMBER 30, 1902.

Throughout the military and naval service of the United States, whenever on occasions of ceremony officers of both services are required to appear together in uniform, the following schedule shall govern:

Uniform A.....	Army, full dress. Navy, special full dress. Marine Corps, special full dress.
Uniform B.....	Army, dress. Navy, service dress. Marine Corps, undress.
Uniform C.....	Army, full-dress or evening uniform. Navy, evening dress A. Marine Corps, special full dress.

The following uniform will be worn by officers of the Army visiting the White House on occasions stated; in each case with sabre, full-dress slings, white gloves, and the corresponding cap, except that side arms will not be worn with the "evening uniform":

State dinners..... Full-dress uniform, dismounted.

Formal small dinner..... Full-dress uniform, dismounted, or evening uniform.

Evening musical or dance..... Full-dress uniform, dismounted, or evening uniform.

New Year's and all other state receptions,] Full-dress uniform, dismounted.

daytime or evening.]

All other daytime functions (until six p.m.)] Dress uniform.

including afternoon tea.]

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The War Department of Mexico will shortly dispatch a commission of artillery experts under Lieut. Col. Jose M. Servin, to France and Germany to examine ordnance in those countries and make a purchase of big guns for the armament of the ports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos. These ports have been partially fortified, but the government now intends to make them strong points.

As a result of the unfavorable weather, coupled with a fair degree of ill luck, the soldiers of the two armies, the Red and the Blue, which recently engaged in sham warfare on Salisbury Plain, England, had to undergo some of the severe trials of actual warfare. The continuous rain drenched officers and men alike. Few of them had blankets, and the troops had to pass Monday night as best they could on the open battlefield. Worse still, Tuesday night and Wednesday the Red transport service broke down, and the roads became blocked with vehicles, which were lost in the darkness. The men were without food from five o'clock Monday morning, until Tuesday afternoon.

Owing to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Mexican army a board has been appointed to report regulations to prevent the spread of the disease.

British military experts declare that the recent trials of the German military dirigible balloon were not so satisfactory as was stated, and it is added that the proof is that in October Germany is going to construct a new dirigible balloon of greater volume, carrying a device to ensure stability, which the first balloon did not have, and a more powerful motor.

Japanese newspapers state that the Japanese army is to be entirely rearmed within the next ten years. A credit is to be opened for 110,500,000 yen for the purchase of guns, rifles, revolvers, bayonets, and swords. In addition 58,740,000 yen are to be expended upon reserves and material for the depots. The larger part of these sums will be expended before the year 1911. It is also stated that a large number of machine guns are to be provided, so that two or three may be assigned to every infantry company. It is therefore intended to order 1,500 new machine guns. The manufacture of these has indeed already begun.

The Engineer, of London, hears that the French Navy Department is entering upon a general overhaul of the boilers of all warships fitted with vertical tubes. Several accidents to boilers of this type have rendered the step necessary. The jointing of the tubes is the source of weakness, danger beginning as soon as the temperature exceeds 600 or 650 degrees.

It has been decided that, as the reserve gun mountings for British torpedo boat destroyers carried in depot ships are provided with fighting positions, the necessary proportion of spare parts which are not usually carried in depot ships are to be provided for these mountings.

The Army and Navy Gazette, of London, says that many Italian journals are severely criticizing the field guns of the Krupp firm which it is proposed to supply to the Italian army. In recent trials at Nettuno the guns showed interior damage after 200 rounds, while the Italian 12-pounders were unaffected at 300 rounds. It is recalled that the Minister of War proclaimed the superiority of the Krupp guns over the new French guns, and he now states that the statements of the Italian papers are

without justification. It has, however, been decided to enter upon a new series of trials. There is considerable dissatisfaction at the intention of procuring abroad guns for the rearmament of the field artillery, which are to cost ultimately about \$40,000,000.

Present plans provide that at the end of 1908 the French army shall have four dirigible balloons. The France Militaire contends that for an army of four or five corps two dirigible balloons should be provided, and that for the entire army of France sixteen are needed, the cost of which, including necessary apparatus, is estimated at \$1,250,000.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says it is probable that the German Navy Estimates for 1908 will contain the first instalments towards the cost of the two new battleships, the fifth and sixth of the German Dreadnought class, although the four other ships of this class, already ordered, were only begun this year; and if this forecast is correct, there should be six battleships of over 18,000 tons displacement in various stages of construction in the German yards in 1908.

The British military authorities are preparing plans for the formation, when required for mobilization under the new divisional scheme, of the six battalions of mounted infantry. These battalions are intended for duty with the cavalry brigades and on special service. On mobilization they are to be formed from regiments serving at home, and each section will be composed of personnel of the same battalion.

Press reports from Essen, Germany, state that the Krupps are building thirty 12-inch guns for Japan, which will be installed on battleships now building or authorized. These guns, it is said, were provided for in a contract made soon after the war with Russia. It is also stated that Japan only placed an order for twelve-inch guns with the Krupps because the British works were filled with orders three years ahead for guns of this caliber. The Japanese before contracting with the Krupps Works consulted with the British Government on the subject. Japan is selling her old field artillery to the Chinese viceroys. The Krupps are sending the guns to Japan in the rough, bored out, but not finished. The guns will be completed and mounted in the Japanese arsenals. The Krupps Works are understood to be making more out of the contract than if the guns were delivered completed. There are several Japanese officers stationed in Germany, but their presence is due to inspection of the field artillery officially. The reports circulating abroad that the Krupps Works are engaged on enormous orders for war material placed by Japan recently are incorrect.

According to the Broad Arrow, German army officers returning from the campaign in Southwest Africa are complaining bitterly about the way they were fed, or rather, not fed, during their active service in that inhospitable country. One story going the rounds is to the effect that the commandant of an isolated post, being asked by heliograph how he was off for supplies, flashed back that he had a twenty years' supply of coffee and groceries, but absolutely nothing else of an edible character.

Two successful trials of the first military dirigible balloon built in Great Britain took place at Farnborough, England, Sept. 10, and with the exception of a slight hitch caused by the breaking of a bolt in the machinery that drove the cooling fan the airship appears to have answered all the expectations of its inventors. The English airship proved itself capable of being easily handled, able to travel with and against the wind, and, most important of all, capable of being steered. The balloon was in charge of Colonel Capper, Captain King and F. S. Cody, an American who has spent a number of years in the British service in charge of the kite section of the army. During the first trip the wind blew at the rate of fifteen miles and the airship had no difficulty in navigating against it. The machine, responding to the movements of the canvas sail-like rudder, traveled in a wide circle of about two miles in circumference at the rate of about five miles an hour. She had almost completed the circle when the engines stopped suddenly owing to the breaking of a belt, and the ship settled down gradually, drifting perilously near a clump of trees. A detachment of engineers rushed up in the nick of time and, seizing hold of the trailers, dragged the airship out of danger. At the second trial the machinery worked with perfect smoothness. Various evolutions

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were performed, and the ship completed a three-mile circle at an altitude of about half a mile. She then descended not far from her shed. This new airship has a lifting capacity of about one ton, which, after deducting the weight of the car, engines and other apparatus, permits the carriage of a crew of three men of the average weight. The car is shaped like a boat, and built of aluminum and canvas. The petroleum for the motors is carried in two torpedo-like cylinders about the car. The engines are so constructed that the exhaust vapor is turned into gas and carried up into the balloon above by means of a tube.

The latest and largest type of French submarine, says The Engineer, of London, is named the *Emeraude*, and was ordered on Oct. 24, 1903, laid down Dec. 1, 1904, and launched Aug. 6, 1906. Her chief dimensions are: Length over all, 146 feet six inches; extreme breadth, twelve feet ten inches; depth, twelve feet one inch. For ordinary navigation she is provided with two sets of internal combustion engines, which together develop six hundred horse-power. Each engine drives a propeller shaft. For submarine navigation a couple of motors are used. On trial a speed of twelve knots when three-quarters afloat, and eight to nine knots when half afloat, was attained. The *Emeraude* has a peculiar appearance, her hull being similar to the body of a large whale. The little craft, it is said, dives splendidly, but when afloat in rough weather she does not navigate so well as the "submersibles." For the officers and crew the accommodation is more comfortable than in the older type of boats, the navigating bridge is large, and the visual radius for searching for an enemy is largely increased. Each of the three officers has his own room, and there are nineteen men in the crew. The armament is composed of six eighteen-inch torpedoes. The *Emeraude*, being the first of her class, has been subjected to very severe trials, but the five others, one of which has already been launched, will be completed in much less time. She cost about \$315,000.

Lord Charles Beresford will have his heart's desire next month when he conducts the North Sea maneuvers of the invincible fleet of twenty-five battleships and sixteen cruisers.

The Russian battleship Emperor Paul, the most powerful warship of the Russian navy, was successfully launched from the Baltic Works, St. Petersburg, Sept. 7. The vessel is of 17,400 tons and 17,600 horsepower, is built to have a speed of 18 knots, and carries four 12-inch guns, twelve 8-inch guns and thirty-four smaller guns.

The recruits to be called out this year for service in the Russian army will number 463,050.

A correspondent of the Yacht, writing from Toulon, says that the situation on the coast of Morocco has revealed the weakness of the French navy in protected

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marks. At the former year the expenditure upon the fleet was 39,000,000 marks, and will be 288,000,000 marks in 1907. In this expenditure the outlay for the colonies is not included, nor that for expeditionary purposes.

It is stated by the Mittheilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie und Geniewesens that experiments are being conducted at Thun with a new bullet for the Swiss rifle, which is ballistically far superior to the one at present in use. It should fire point-blank up to 600 meters, and has a muzzle velocity of 800 meters. The rifle will, at the same time, be given a new sight, and the magazine, which hitherto has contained twelve cartridges, will be altered, and in future will only contain six.

Speaking of British military officers, a writer in the Revue Militaire says: "They are generally drawn from the upper classes, which are well off and well educated. Although the pay of the officer in England is higher than in other countries, it is still inadequate to meet the expenses incurred by the surroundings in which he lives. The situation has attracted attention, since its consequence is to debar poor men from the military career, and to fill the army with young men who are, it is said, more concerned with their sports and pleasures than with military questions."

A German writer in the Internationale Revue holds that the comparative failure of the officers of the Russian General Staff in the war with Japan may be accounted for by the fact that these officers had had little or no experience of regimental work. In Russia, as in Germany, the rule is that the General Staff officer should return to regimental duty for a certain period—rarely less than two years—in every single rank, while it is laid down that his return to and advancement on the staff will depend in great measure upon the promise he has exhibited, not only as a staff, but equally as a regimental officer. In Germany this rule is most rigidly enforced, and while the promotion of the General Staff is expedited, the periods for which he is relegated to regimental duty suffer no diminution. In the Russian army this has not been the case.

Press despatches from Cassel, Prussia, state that during the recent German army maneuvers sixty members of the Imperial Automobile Club, of Berlin, took part in the work of carrying dispatches around the countryside, mostly in high-power cars driven at far beyond the ordinary speed. They killed three persons outright and probably injured about fifty. As a result of the severe marching strain several hundred soldiers were overcome, but none died.

THE TIME OF NIGHT.

Private T. R., of Company —, had a thrilling experience one night on guard as sentry on No. 1 Post, a little after one o'clock.

Mr. S. (a cowboy), while riding through the post, was challenged by T.R. (who is a recruit, very nervous, and an Irishman) and ordered to dismount; Mr. S. did so, continuing to advance and inquiring the time of night; although commanded several times to halt, Mr. S. (inexperienced in such affairs) advanced too close to T. R., who, exasperated, assumed the "Guard" and ex-

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cutting "Butt to the front," landing against the left side of Mr. S.'s cocoanut, shouted: "It now struck one, it's a d— pity ye didn't come an hour sooner."

ONE WHO WAS THERE AND HEARD IT.

THE WANDERING HEIR.
Knicker: What do you think of Taft's trip?

Bocker: Another practice cruise.—New York Sun.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Sept. 3: Breech-loading firearm, Walter H. Whittier; safety lock for firearms, Joseph Tambour; time-fuse, Hermann Dahlke; gun cleaning tool, Alfred H. Durston; cocking mechanism for guns, Charles F. Lefever; automatic gunnery correcting device, Major Elmer W. Hubbard, U.S. Army; explosive projectile, Karl Voller; reversible propeller for ships and boats, George F. Villinger. Granted Sept. 10: Cartridges, Charles A. Bailey; take-down firearm, Frank C. Chadwick; cleaning rod for rifled firearms, Thomas M. Price; target, August C. Meyer.

Frederick McCormick, journalist, artist, and war correspondent, has also become an author. His book, "The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia," will be published in October by The Outing Publishing Company. The narrative tells the story of the war as a war correspondent saw it. Mr. McCormick was with the Russian army during the flight from Mukden. He witnessed the first and second attacks on Port Arthur, and all the principal land battles of the



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war, and after the signing of peace accompanied the Red Cross Squadron to Japan to arrange for the evacuation of the Russian prisoners.

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Dated New York, the 7th day of May, 1907.
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